The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A PASTORAL.

The following poem, by A. J. Murphy, the unknown English poet, is one of the most beautiful things we have seen in years. It is not only exquisitely sweet, natural and easy in its flow, but is a marvel in its way of versification. Observe the wonderfully ingenious manner in which certain words in the first stanza are made to rhyme with the corresponding words in the second and so on the third, fourth, &c.:

I sat with Doris, the shepherd maiden:
Her crook was laiden with wreathed flowers;
I sat and weed her through sunlight wheeling,
And shadows stealing for hours and hours.

And she, my Doris, whos lap incloses
Wild summer roses of perfume,
The while I sued her, kept hushed and hearkened
Till shades had darkened from gloss to gloom.

She touched my shoulder with fearful finger;
She said: "Wellinger, we must not stay;
My flock is in danger, my sheep will wander;
Behold them yander, how for they stray!"

I answer bolder, "Nay, let me hear you,
And still be near you, and still adore!
No wolf nor stranger will touch one yearling—
Ah! stay my darling, a moment more!"

She whispered, sighing, "There will be sorrow
Beyond to-morrow, if I lose to-day:
My fold ungarded, my flock unfolded—
I shall be scolled and sent away!"

Said I, replying, "If they do miss you,
They ought so kiss you when you get home:
And well rewarued by fri nd and neighbor
Should be the labor from which you come."

"They might remember," she answered meekly,
"That lambs are weakly and sheep are wild;
But if they love me as I do those so fervent—
I am a servant and not a child.

Then each hot ember glowed quick within me,
And love old who me to swift rebel;
"Ah! I do but prove me, and none shall blind you,
Nor fray nor find you, until I die."

She blushed and started, and stood awaiting,
As if debating in dreams thereon;
But I quit brare them—I told them plainly
She doubted vainly, she must be mine.

So we, twin-hearted, from all the valley
Did rouse and rally her nibbling ewes;
And homeward drove them, we two together,
Through blooming heather and gleaming dews.

That simple duty from grace did lend her,
My Doris tender, my Doris true;
That I, her warder, did always bless her,
And often press her to take her due.

And now in beauty she fills my dwelling,
With love exceeding and undefined,
And love doth guard her, both fast and fervent,
No more a servant, nor yet a child.

TWO GIRLS.

All alone in the old grand room,
Mid silken curtains and splendid gloom,
A girl in her beauty sighs,
The softened light of the chandeliers,
Missing her diamonds, seek the tears
That stand in her wistful eyes.

All alone by the castle walls,
Where hardly a ray of starnight falls,
A girl is crouching in dread,
She dare not beg of the churlish sight,
Guarding the portal in livery bright,
Even a crust of bread.

A gay cavalier comes riding along,
Carelessly humming an amorous song—
Will he toss her a silver or own?
No, His thoughts are filled with his new love's face,
As he hurries past the familia place,
And canters on to the town.

"Oh, for a morsal of food!" one groans;
"If he but loved me!" the other moans—
She comes from a race of earls.
The beggar outside is not sin ving alone:
Father in Heaven who lovest thine own,
Pity these hungry girls!

The Original Form of S. Peter's.

Das Ausland, April 30, discourses of the original form of S. Peter's at Rome. The five old churches which seemed to have risen, as it were from the graves of the martyrs, are S. Maria Maggiore, S. Peter, S. Paul and S. Lorenzo without the walls and S. John Lateran—the four last, with more or less reason, attributed to Constantine, at least an idea. Later, the number seven was made up by the addition of S. Sebastine, and of the church "of the Holy Cross in Jerusalem;" S. Peter's is the only one on the right bank of the Tiber, where the gardens and circus of Nero once occupied the slopes of the Vatican Hill It was completed before the year 400, when Paulinus of Nola speaks of it, in the usual form of a building divided into five parts by four rows of pillars, the broader and higher central nave leading up to the altar, [with the tribune behind it—the choir on each side of the altar being, however an innovation of the older forms. Their was a large vestibule before it, and a colonnade led to the Ælian bridge, which Hadrian had built to connect his mausoleum with the city. Such was the general character of S. Peter's till the time of Julius II.

Feather Beds.

The Herald of Health says: Why are feathers worse for bedding than cork shavings, or any other substance that is too costly to be renewed often?

Feathers are very poor conductors of heat, and, consequently, keep the skin overheated, debilitating it, preventing the full performance of its functions, and rendering the person more liable to colds. Not only this, but the functions of the skin being impaired, the liver, kidneys and lungs have to do extra duty, and are liable to become diseased in consequence. Another objection to feathers is, that there is a decomposition of their animal matter going on all the time, and they absorb and retain the emanations from the body to such an extent, that they soon become too filthy for common decency.

TOM SOPER'S WILL.

"What induced him to do it?" was the question.

"Heaven knows!" was the answer.

But the long and the short of the matter was this:

Mr. Tom Soper, an attorney by profession, had established himself, many years ago, in the little town of Cogswell, under the patronage of Lady Dudgeon, who was a distant cousin of his; and, being a man of agreeable manners, he became so great a favorite with that lady, that not only was the management of all her affairs placed in his hands, but it was generally supposed that she had in a manner, adopted him—he being an unfortunate orphan of about five and thirty—and intended to endow him with all her worldly possessions, when she should require them no longer herself. But Mr. Tom Soper was an ambitious man, he was an impatient man, and was not content to look forward to a happy future, but wanted a happy present as well; and, in seeking that happiness, which with him assumed the shape of money, he permitted himself so to manage his relative's affairs, that a portion of her income found its way into his own purse. Lady Dudgeon discovered these proceedings, and there was a hot quarrel. Mr. Soper was forthwith disadopted, and sent about his business; he had killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, and went about declaring that it had only died to spite him, and any reasonable bird would have lived through the operation, and been all the better for it—a little gentle bleeding for the good of its health. Lady Dudgeon, however, refused to look upon it in that light, and forthwith installed another cousin, a young lady this time, in the position of first favorite. People said that Mr. Soper's ingratitude had broken Lady Dudgeon's heart and hastened her death; but as she survived that little episode some ten years, and was eighty-eight years when she did die, perhaps old age had as much to do with it as anything else.

Mr. Soper, on receiving the melancholy tidings, put on his hat and went up to the house of mourning; for, said he, notwithstanding certain unpleasant misunderstandings that had arisen between him and the deceased, he had ever regarded her with unlimited affection, and all differences were forgotten in the grave; and more over, as next of kin, it was his melancholy privilege to take the management of affairs into his own hands. This claim of being next of kin startled everybody, but nevertheless was a just claim; Lady Dudgeon had outlived all her nearer relatives, and no one had given a thought to the matter except the party most interested—and that he was interested in a very great extent was soon proved by the discovery that there was no will. No, poor little Miss Champion had to pack up her things and go home again; and after ten years of expectation and seclusion with old Lady Dudgeon this was hard; but there was no help for it, so home she went, and became in due time a governess.

As inheritor of Lady Dudgeon's wealth, Mr. Soper retired from business and became a popular man—popular from mere dint of money; he spent profusely, built schools, erected a pump, gave a stained glass window to the church, and Christmass dinners to the poor, and, what was more than all, he founded a literary and scientific institution, which was to do wonders in the way of elevating the masses; and as to those who were not of the masses, there was no foretelling to what a height they might be exalted; it was only to be hoped that the Cogswellians would not get a severe fall through pride.

All this, you will understand, is by way of introduction, simply necessary for the understanding of what shall follow.

It had been determined to open the institution with great splendor. All the neighboring gentry were to be invited; there was to be a scientific address by a professor brought expressly from London; there were to be mineralogical specimens, and other wonders of a like nature; telescopes, microscopes, stethescopes—that is to say, stereoscopes; and the proceedings were to conclude with a ball and a concert in the great room of the Black Lion, adjoining the institution; and, save that the weather was as bad as bad could be, the affair was as successful as could be desired. A particular success—as the forerunner of Cogswellian enlightenment—was the professor's address. He was a little quick man, who, with the aid of a glass of water, undertook to discourse for half an hour on the indestructibility of matter. Everybody considered him very affable for a man of learning, and he had the pleasantest way of imparting knowledge that you can imagine.

"Now," he began abruptly, "you no doubt often think you have destroyed something."

Mr. Soper was sitting in the very center of the first row of cane-bottom chairs, and on him the professor fixed his sharp eyes when he spoke; naturally, perhaps, but Mr. Soper didn't like it.

"A bit of paper for instance," said the professor—and Mr. Soper began to fidget in his chair—"you put it on the fire, we will say, it burns, and then—it is destroyed? No such thing!"

"What do you mean?" said Mr. Soper.

"I mean, my dear sir, I mean ladies and gentlemen, that it is simply altered, not destroyed; it was once paper, now it is so much tinder, so much vapor. You will understand, before I have finished my address, that what once has been, always will be; and that what is, always has been under some shape or other. Perhaps at the present moment"—here he took a sip of water—"I am imbibing a portion of a love letter written one hundred years ago."

Mr. Sober allowed the professor to conclude his discourse without further interruption, leaning back in his chair thoughtfully, and paying no heed to the words of knowledge. He complained of not being very well; and when the first part of the entertainment—the scientific part—came to a close, and the dancing and feasting was about to begin, he excused himself from further attendance. He was an old man now, he said, and would leave that sort of thing to the young people; so he went round to the bar of the "Black Lion," and ordered them to put his horse to, while he fortified himself with a strong glass of brandy and water, the night being a particularly nasty one; and on the top of that he had another glass, still stronger, and then, pulling his coat well up about his ears, and his hat well down over his nose, he got into his gig, and went rattling down the street.

There was no mistake about the rain; it was that dogged, downright rain that evidently means to make a night of it, and yet was not of that steady description that may be circumvented by an umbrella, or a particular inclination of the body. No! it was in league with the wind, which was howling with the force of forty lunatic asylums let loose, and blown hither and thither in a wild disorderly manner there was no guarding against; and then the horse, instead of running straight ahead, as a horse should in the experienced hands of Mr. Soper, insisted on a zig-zag course, as though with the idea that if he could but make a flank march, he would get behind the wind and be all right.

There! it was decided at last. It had been a matter of much contention between Mr. Soper and the wind, as to which should have his hat: he naturally thought that he had a right to his own property, but the wind seemed to be of a different mind, and the wind got its way. Mr. Soper had put down his whip, and clapped his hand upon this coveted property, and had he kept it there the victory had been his; but the wind was not to be baffled like that; it made a feigned attack on the apron, which was well buttoned down, and would have resisted all attempts at dislodgement, but Mr. Soper, forgetting this, fell into the snare, and left his hat unguarded for one moment, but that was enough. With a scream of triumph, the wind caught it, and whisked it off into the darkness, and there he sat, bareheaded to the beating of the pitiless rain. There was no help for it, that he knew at once, for the hat must be miles away by this time, so he tied his handkerchief over his head, though it was very soon wet through, and drove doggedly on. The rain got down his neck, and through the handkerchief, and under the handkerchief, and into his eyes, so that he could scarcely see, and into his ears, so that it sent a cold shiver all through him—there was one particularly cold, penetrating drop that made him shake his head as it went on its voyage of discovery into the inner cavities of his ear—and all this time that brute of a horse was dodging, first on one side and then on the other, and the very hedgerows, as well as he could see them in the darkness, seemed, blown as they were wind, to be setting to one another in a ghostly fashion; and it was altogether the most uncomfortable drive that Mr. Soper had ever had. But the only thing to be done was to whip his horse, and keep him in as straight a line as possible.

"Tom Soper!"

He pulled up suddenly, all in a tremble, and looked over his shoulder, expecting to find some one in the spare seat of his gig, for the voice that called him seemed close to his ear, but no one was there; and then he peered into the darkness right and left, and then, with an angry shake of shoulders, muttered, 'Bah! 'twas only fancy. What a fool I am! Get on, old horse." And, with a lash of his whip, away he went again, splashing through the mud.

"Tom Soper!"

There was no mistake this time, yet, though he turned round very sharply, he could see no one; and then his hair fairly stood on end, except that portion that was held down by the handkerchief.

"Who's that?" said he.

"You can't see me," said the mysterious voice, "so it's no use looking."

"Who are you?" asked Tom Soper.

"The Ghost of the Last Will and Testament of Lady Dudgeon."

"Good Lord!" exclaimed the unhappy man, and sat plump down on the wet cushion; for he had stood up, you must understand, when he looked around.

"Yes, Tom, 'tis all true what the professor said, you can't destroy anything. You thought you had destroyed me, did'nt you, when you threw me on the fire, and watched the smoke go curling up the chimney; but you did'nt destroy me, you only killed me. My body, the black cinder, was buried in the dust bin; my spirit, that smoke that you watched, went up the chimney and joined the clouds. Rather mixed company up there, Tom, I can assure you—all sorts of low forgeries and lies—so that I am glad to get down again; and now, at this present moment, Tom, I am snugly ensconced, in the shape of a drop of water, in your right ear—no! it's no use, you can't get at me with your finger—and there I mean to remain until I evaporize."

"Shall you be long evaporizing, sir?" asked Tom humbly.

"Yes, some time! I am such a big drop, you see. But don't you make any mistake, you have not got rid of me when I do. I mean to take lodgings there, so that I can run up—or, I should say, run down—whenever I like, and find myself at home. I mean to haunt you, Tom!"

"Good Lord!" said Tom, for the second time, "was ever man haunted with the ghost of a last will and testament before?"

"Perhaps not. And, what is more, there is the ghost of the codicil somewhere about. I'll take lodgings in your other ear for him, for I shall be sure to meet him in my ramblings abroad.

"Heaven defend me!" said Tom, "for I am an old man, and very repentant."

"Ah, Tom, Tom! how could you do such a thing? Robbing that poor girl of her money, not to mention the five hundred pounds left to the clergyman in the codicil. How could you find it in your conscience to rob that good man and that innocent girl, eh?"

"I had no conscience, then," said Tom, whimpering, "but it has grown upon me since, and I'm very sorry; and I'll build another literary and scientific institution if you'll leave off haunting me."

"Literary and scientific institution. Rubbish!"

"I'll leave all my money to the poor when I die."

"It won't do Tom, it won't do. You must set the wrong right."

"Give up the money?" said Tom in great fear.

"Well, I might ask you to do that with perfect justice, and to pay interest for the time that you have had it; but I won't do that for a reason best known to myself."

"You don't mean that I have not long to live?"—he was more frightened now than ever.

"Never mind what I mean," said the voice; "only when people have come to your age they shouldn't get wet through. If you had not burnt the will, you would not have had the money, you would not have built the literary and scientific institution, would not have been here to-night, and if you had not been here to-night you would not have got wet through; and if you had not got wet through, you would not have—ahem!"

"What shall I do? oh, what *shall* I do!" said Tom, "I am so very sorry."

"You must take this," said the ghost, "and I must make haste and tell you, for I am evaporizing very fast. You must make your will at once—the very first thing to morrow morning."

"So pressing as that," murmured Tom.

"And in the first place, you must leave five hundred pounds to the clergyman; he has sixteen children already, and will be very glad of the money."

"Yes, yes," said Tom; "I'll do that, and leave the rest to Fanny Champion."

"No such thing! Leave half to Fanny, and the other half to Jerry Simpson."

"Jerry Simpson! and what has he done?"

"When Fanny was living with the old lady, Jerry fell in love with her, but was too proud, or too modest, or too something or other—you would think too foolish—to say anything to her, as she was then looked upon as an heiress. But, since the altered state of circumstances, Jerry has spoken out, and they have got themselves engaged to one another, but can not marry just yet, for want of means. Now, if you leave all the money to Fanny, Jerry's spirit will be up in arms again, and no one can say what will follow; but you leave it between them, and it will make things right."

"I will! I will! But would it be honest to depart from the terms of the—the——"

"The burnt will? Bah! how can you talk of honesty and the burnt will in the same breath. Do as I bid you, and if you do not, so much the worse. But I can't stay, I'm going fast"—here the voice became very faint. "I'm evaporating, Tom, or I'd stay with a great deal of pleasure. Good bye, and mind you do as I bid you. Good bye, *for the present*."

And so the voice died away.

Tom Soper never knew how he got home; but the servant who opened the door to him always declared that he got home in a wet bundle, in the bottom of a gig, perfectly insensible, and in that state he was put to bed, and a doctor sent for; and in the morning, more ominous than the dreaded tick of any death watch, came a lawyer; and Tom Soper made his will, and such reparation as lay in his power for the wrong he had done.

In less than a fortnight that will had to be read, and people declared that it was the most incomprehensible will that ever was penned; for, as to Miss Champion, it was known that Tom Soper had had what amounted to almost an aversion for her; Jerry Simpson, who was then up in London, being turned into an architect, was no more than a speaking acquaintance; and there was not a penny bestowed in charity. The trustees of the schools, the guardians who had kept the pump in repair, the board of the literary institution, and, in a word, every one connected with any of the local charties, declared flatly that the five hundred pounds had evidently been intended as a charitable trust fund, and even went so far as to quarrel among themselves as to its distribution; but the clergyman happening to differ from them *in toto*, kept the money for his own use and benefit; so that the literary and scientific institution, which it had been in contemplation to call "The Soper Lyceum of science," came to a speedy end for want of funds, and the building stands desolate and untenanted—(there is talk of turning it into a lunatic asylum, but the Black Lion has petitioned against it)—even unto the present day—a melancholy monument of the vanity of human wishes.

Every one said it was the most incomprehensible will ever penned; and so one-half of Cogswell asked, "What induced him to do it?" and the other half answered, "Heaven knows!" But the above may be taken as the true statement of the matter, though how the facts came to be known—whether they were divulged by Mr. Soper himself, or whether the ghost of the last will and testament paid a second visit to earth and told the story—must remain a profound secret. All that is necessary to say is, Jerry Simpson and Fanny Champion were married, and lived happily ever afterwards.

A New Industry—The First Velvet Manufactured in America.

The Mississippi Valley Review gives an account of the velvet manufactory which has just been started by a colony from France, situated at Franklin, in Kansas, sixteen miles southwest from Ottawa. The colony commenced operations last summer upon the co-operative community plan, under the superintendence of Valeton de Bossiere, and has already, beside its velvet manufactory, comfortable dwellings, several farms under operation, with a co-operative store, shops, &c. Mr. Bossiere brought to St. Louis last month, a box of samples of beautiful silk velvet, equal to the best French imported article. They were of various shades of color, and in width from No. 9 to No. 14, inclusive, very neatly packed in pieces, with handsome gilt bands and labels, marked, "Extra French velvet, American, manufactured in Kansas, 11 yards."

The review says in its account, "Boissiere states that he has now one loom in operation with which one person makes about 280 yards per day, carrying through the loom 56 pieces at a time of various widths, each piece about five yards in length. He contemplates adding other looms, not only to increase the manufacture of ribbons, but also to add machinery for manufacturing sewing silk, tassels, trimmings, &c. Thus far he used raw materials which he procured from France, but he contemplates securing his supplies of silk from Japan until it can be furnished from our own native industry. This is another evidence which, in connection with our newly-started manufactories of sewing and other silks at Patterson, N. J., and other eastern points, shows that the silk manufacture can easily be widely introduced in this country. For where one silk manufactory will pay, a thousand will still pay better. Nor will it be long before the silk culture as well will be a demonstrated success in California, Utah, and upon the plains of Kansas. At salt Lake there is a cocoonery with 800,000 worms, consuming thirty bushels of mulberry leaves a day. No difficulty is found in feeding or multiplying them. We now import about $25,000,000 worth of silk manufactures per year, and the introduction of Chinese and French labor to an extent sufficient to grow the silk and manufacture it here, will add to our yearly production an amount equal to one-fifth the interest on the national debt. The silk manufacture was introduced into France by the great protectionist statesman, Colbert, at considerable trouble and expense at first, but how immeasurably has the ultimate profit to the country exceeded the cost of the experiment. We hope to see it firmly introduced during our present epoch of protection, with equally beneficent results."

The Disaster at Mont Blanc

A Chamounix (Sept. 8) correspondent of the Boston Transcript furnishes the following:

A party of three tourists, three guides, and five porters, left here on Monday, the 5th instant, and were due here this morning. They were seen yesterday, at one o'clock, on the summit of Mont Blanc, and were counted by many. Later they were seen a little way down the mountain, After that they were not discerned again, and a gathering snow whirl obscured the mountain.

This morning they did not reach here at the expected hour, and the roaring of, a falling avalanche had been heard in the night. The anxiety grew strained and intense, and the "Chef" dispatched a guide to "Les Grands Mulets," who signalled back that they did not sleep last night there. Of course, if they had lost their way in their descent, and night closed in with a terrible storm, their destruction was certain. Thirty volunteers were signalled for, which showed that from "Les Grands Mulets" the ascent had been considered as full of danger to-day.

Of course, we immediately joined the anxious awe-struck throng, feeling as if the eleven ill-starred men belonged to our own households, immediately passed into the "Bureau du Chef des Guides," who handed me a card one of the tourists had given him before making the ascent. I found it contained the name of almost a townsman, John C. Randall, of Quincy Mass, They describe him as a man about fifty five or sixty. Very anxious to make the ascent, desirous to go as far as "Les Grands Mulets" without a guide. This the "Chef" would not allow him to do. He had gone through a course of training for the ascent walking of late fifteen hours a day. He had spoken to some one as having seven children, or he was so under stood. He made his will here last week and left it, as the English Consul affirms, duly signed and attested.

The second was Dr. James B. Beane, of Baltimore, Md., The third was a Scotchman, G. McCorkendale. The throngs in the street grow more silent as the volunteering goes on. A brother of one of the missing guides claims it as his right to go. He is secretary of the "Chef," and he allows his claim. Soon he is seen moving down the street with his knapsack of restoratives, his cords and Alpine hatchet. Every married man is rejected. The weeping aunts and sisters and cousins cross the street and lift their sad, despairing eyes to the awful mountain.

They find comfort in our few choked words of sympathy and trembling hand grasps. They tell us, in their simple, eloquent way, how good the lads were, and how their old mothers and their wives and little children had no one else to lean upon. The men point, in a reverent, hushed way, to the roofs covering the widows and orphans, and tell us that they are weeping there as if their hearts would surely break. One has three very small children around her, and the doctor has gone in, for they fear the premature birth of another.

* * * * * * *

The volunteers have safely returned. There was a chalet at two and a half hours' ascent, where they found refuge from the storm. This morning they found it certain death to advance. They had to tie themselves together and plant their staffs for support, and then barely escaped being blown into the crevasses. Several feet of new snow had fallen in the night, and avalanches were impending on every height. To-morrow if the ascent is possible, they try again for the recovery of the bodies. It is a rule with guides, if they do not fall into crevasses, but are to be frozen to death, to plant their Alpine staffs as a guide to their companions who come to search for them. The clouds lift again, but to the Chef des Guides will not allow us to cross "Le Mer du Glace" as we had proposed.

The danger of avalanches is too great. The gentlemen and two of our Boston daughters go off upon mules for a shorter ascent. But first they fill as far as they can a subscription paper for the families of the missing guides. Most of the hotels are quite empty, unfortunately for the cause, but the little handful of Bostonians and New Yorkers quickly fraternize in the matter, and where I sit writing, about four hundred francs are quickly counted out on the table. We are called by the landlord to look over the little bundles left by the missing tourists who are registered at this house, as we are fellow countrymen of one of them. The baggage of all three was probably left like that of our own party, at Geneva or Martigny.

The bundle of the Scotchman is put into my hands. I find several clerical cravats. The wide family of a parish are bereaved, if no closer social ties are sundered. Then we receive a bundle tied in a handkerchief of white linen. It is Dr. Beane's. It contains his passport, made out at Washington, July 12, 1870, and forwarded to him at 53 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md. We find he is sent out by the Smithsonian Institute, and is recommended to the respectful attention and helpfulness of the scientific people in Europe.

There are some fine geological specimens found by him within the last few days. There is a needlebook and buttons, and silk and cotton, and other endearing evidences of a woman's care. In an unsealed envelope I find, neatly sewed upon a card, a cross of white crystal. Above and below the cross are written in pencil these words: "Top of the Bevent (8,284 feet), September 3, 1870—Beckie! Bless your darling little heart. This shall be for you, for I thought of you as soon as I saw it."

A young gentleman, from the "Hotel de Alpo," comes to tell us that Mr. Randall lodged there and left his trunk and other effects, with full verbal and written directions to himself and the landlord where and to whom to write in case he never returned, and they are immediately to obey his wishes. This gentleman, Mr. J. T. Bergen, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., says that Mr. Randall returned twice to shake hands and bid him good-bye, and gave him some more directions, in a cheerful, half sportive tone. He adds that, a few rods from the house, he returned again to shake hands with the landlord, and wrote on a slip of paper another distinct direction to be immediately sent to a gentleman in London if he should the next day continue his ascent from "Les Grands Mulets" and not return. The final ascent he was not fully decided to try.

THE REGISTRY LAW!

How to Vote if not Registered.

A Word to the Naturalized, the Laboring Men and others.

To the Democratic Voters of Western Pennsylvania:

In the synopsis of the Registry Law we printed some days ago we purposely omitted any reference to the provisions in said law, by which persons may vote, although their names do not appear upon the list. This omission was for the purpose of inducing all to be registered, in order to save them from trouble, and from the possibility of losing their votes.

But it may appear that by some fraud or criminal neglect your name is omitted from the registry list, understand that this will *not deprive you of your vote.*

YOU CAN VOTE ALTHOUGH NOT REGISTERED!

But it is required, if not registered, that the voter make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, and that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and that he has resided in the State one year, and that if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved in the district for the purpose of voting therein: that he has paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced, unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

In addition to this, you must prove by the printed or writen affidavit of some qualified voter: in your district, your precise residence in that district for at least ten days next preceeding the election.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

In *addition to all this*, must state in their affidavits when, where, and by what court they were naturalized and *must produce their "papers."*

The necessary blanks for making these affidavits should be furnished to you by the election officers, upon your request: should they refuse, prepare them yourselves, embodying all the essential facts; and the election officers *are bound to receive your vote*, or be subject to severe penalties.

Persons between 21 and 22 years old may *vote on age*, as heretofore, without payment of tax, whether registered or not. *Let no Democrat or Conservative be deterred from voting* by the provisions of this law.

EVERY MAN WHO COULD VOTE PRIOR TO THE PASSAGE OF THE REGISTRY LAW, MAY STILL VOTE. The law was intended to place so many obstacles in the way of the *naturalized citizens*, as to disgust them, and keep them from the polls. The Radical party, which passed this law, looks upon thes class of our citizens with contempt; and hedges them about with requirements bristling with suspicion. So too, this Radical party would degrade, and humiliate the laboring men, whether native born or naturalized, by requiring them to mark the name of their *employer* opposite their own on the Registry. This attempt to create an appearance of vassalage, or to indicate that laboring men have *masters or owners on election day* is one of the most infamous features of this disgraceful law. *Naturalized citizens and all laboring men, assert your manhood! Resent this insult.* Comply with the law in order to secure its repeal by voting the Democratic Ticket.

You may be challenged, although regularly registered. In that case the same proof must be made as was required under the old election laws. Be prepared! Take with you to the polls your tax receipts, your naturalization papers, and a friend who knows your residence.

You have the right to challenge, see that you use it! Mark every name on the list that you do not know, and challenge every unknown person whether registered or not, who presents himself to vote.

Do not be intimidated! This is your right and duty. Stand firmly and boldly all day at the polls; let no illegal or doubtful votes be cast; see that every Democrat votes, and a decisive and glorious result will reward your labors.

—A swelling captain of a Mississippi boat squared up to a rather noisy passenger, and in the hearing of all, exclaimed: "Sir, one of two things you must do—keep still or leave the boat." The tipsy passenger walked clear round the great captain, eyeing him all over, and then said: "Captain, one of three things you must do—work more, eat less or bust.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870.

THE REGISTRY LAW!

How to Vote if not Registered.

A Word to the Naturalized, the Laboring Men and others.

To the Democratic Voters of Western Pennsylvania:

In the synopsis of the Registry Law we printed some days ago we purposely omitted any reference to the provisions in said law, by which persons may vote, although their names do not appear upon the list. This omission was for the purpose of inducing all to be registered, in order to save them from trouble, and from the possibility of losing their votes.

But in may appear that by some fraud or criminal neglect your name is omitted from the registry list. Understand that this will *not deprive you of your vote.*

YOU CAN VOTE ALTHOUGH NOT REGISTERED!

But it is required, if not registered, that the voter make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, and that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved in the district for the purpose of voting therein: that he has paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced, unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

In addition to this, you must prove by the printed or written affidavit of some qualified voter in your district, your precise residence in that district for at least ten days next preceeding the election.

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Do not be intimidated! This is your right and duty. Stand firmly and boldly all day at the polls; let no illegal or doubtful votes be cast; see that every Democrat votes, and a decisive and glorious result will reward your labors.

JOHN COVODE—honest JOHN COVODE—in his address to the Republicans voters of the State, but particularly addressed to Allegheny County says, that the millions of acres of public land given to soulless corporations to pretend to build railroads was a "judicious measure." This is to shield NEGLEY, and himself as he is largely interested in these land grabbing jobs. Any farmer now wishing to get land near a railroad must pay double price for every acre. Several States as as large Pennsylvania have been given away, of which the members of Congress shared.

THE commencement of libel suits will not prevent the *Commercial* from following on the trail of the jobbers and ringers, until the second Tuesday of October. If Mr. FELIX C. NEGLEY don't make more out of his than QUAY of Beaver did, he will not get much for his pains. There will be some important items elicited upon the cross examination of the distinguished witnesses summond to appear to-morrow. We expect to hear some tall swearing.

NEGLEY'S VERACITY.

Gen. NEGLEY in his letter to the Chairman of the Republican Committee makes the following charge against Mr. HOPKINS:

He has never applauded by a single word of patriotism the devotion and fortitude of the soldiers of the Union armies.

We happen to have made a report of one of the many speeches made by Mr. HOPKINS during the war, which was delivered in East Birmingham on September 23, 1864. See how plain a tale will put this slanderer NEGLEY down. Mr. HOPKINS said:

There are soldiers here, scarred and battle stained veterans, who have survived the toilsome march, the pestilence, and the battle's fearful havoc. There are here, those who have breasted the winter's storm, and endured the summer's heat during many a long and weary month; who faltered not during those twenty days of leaden hail, bursting bombs, and raking musketry. There are those who served under the gifted, the chivalric, brilliant, Col. Black, and who followed to his martyrdom as gallant a soldier as ever drew a sabre, or led a charge, or met a glorious death. There are those who were with brave young Patterson when he so heroically met his fate. There are those who saw the sacrifice the intrepid and dauntless Rippey made upon his country's altar; and those too, who saw the fearless lion-hearted Hays fall with a battle cry upon his lips. And, there are those who served under others of the gallant dead. Brave, heroic, glorious men! your brilliant deeds will live forever in glowing letters upon the pages of history: your memories will be enshrined in the hearts of your countrymen, and future generations will rise up and call you blessed. But let me ask you for what did you endure all those hardships and encounter all those perils? Was it not in defense of our grand old flag, that beautiful emblem of our nationality? Was it not to preserve our form of government, to maintain our Constitution, and to transmit to your children all the privileges and securities guaranteed by this sacred instrument? Then, by all your sacrifices and sufferings, by all the trials and dangers you have endured, by all the wounds you bear and the blood you have shed, I invoke you to stand by the party which is pledged to the perpetuation of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution.

We give publicity to the foregoing,—the whole of the brilliant and eloquent oration will be remembered by thousands of our soldiers and citizens—not that we deem it necessary to defend Mr. HOPKINS against the foul aspersions of Mr. NEGLEY, and the *Gazette* and *Dispatch*, but to show that Mr. NEGLEY is as ready to slander an opponent as he is to join in a land swindle or an "Oriental Emigration" scheme.

Mr. HOPKINS is too well known in the Twenty-second District to be injured by any personal abuse or villification that either Mr. NEGLEY, over his own signature, or the *Gazette* and *Dispatch*, through their editorial columns, can heap upon him. It is only Mr. HOPKINS' great strength and personal popularity and unimpeachable character for integrity that makes him the target of the abuse of his maligners.

OUR COLORED FELLOW CITIZENS ON THE ELECTION.

The Colored Committee, after long and earnest solicitations from the *Gazette*, have at last come out in an address to the colored voters of the county. From it we make the following extracts:

There is no crime in the whole catalogue of human infamy baser than that of *ingratitude.*

* * * * * *

While we find on the regular ticket the names of two or three gentlemen who are unknown to most of us, and while it is also true that on the Reform ticket there are the names of two men who have gone through the ordeal of persecution and social ostracism to save from slavery and social degradation the race who are now invested with manhood suffrage, yet the triumph of the REGULAR REPUBLICAN PARTY in this *county* in the *October* elections is a matter of such absolute importance that it becomes our sacred duty to rally around their standard and postpone the payment of the debt of gratitude which we owe to those whose names we find upon the ticket of the Reform party.

* * * * * *

While we desire that each colored voter shall exercise for himself the God-given right of private judgment, taking it for granted that no *man* of our race will so far stultify himself as to vote for the party whose principles, for many years, have been inimical to our rights.

It will be observed that the Committee lay great stress upon the infamous crime of ingratitude, and almost immediately demand that the colored voters shall practice it, by voting against the only two men up for office in the county who passed through "the ordeal of persecution."

We would enquire of GEORGE WARE, Rev. JOHN PECK, GRANVILLE WOODSON and other prominent colored men whose names do not appear to this address, whether they propose to commit that greatest crime "in the catalogue of human infamy,"—base ingratitude, by postponing, or rather refusing the reward due to such men as FREW, GORDON, FLOYD, etc., who have passed through "the ordeal of persecution," and vote for men of whom they know nothing. If it is *principles* and not *men* that is to control their actions, how are they to vote for strangers, of whom they know nothing, and throw their acknowledged friends and the exponents of principles overboard. As far as the Democracy are concerned it does not matter which wing of the party they vote with, but we hardly see how they are to go for the *men* of the Ring, while the *principles* are with the Reformers.

The closing paragraph of the address is good. It admits the right of the colored individual to vote exactly as he pleases, if he pleases to vote the Ring ticket. A large portion of the colored voters object to the address of Messrs. NEALE, CLARK, WILKINSON, Jr., SAMPSON and PULPRESS, and we understand that another Committee are preparing another address to the colored people.

MR. HOPKINS' ADDRESS.

We publish herewith the masterly address of JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., in which he discusses, The Tariff; The Navigation of our Rivers; The Labor Question; The disposition of the Public Lands; and Official Purity, Economy and Reduced Taxation, to which we invite the special attention of the public. Let the reader compare it with the miserable efforts of Mr. NEGLEY, in which he attempts to cover up his record, by publishing a bogus bill and suppressing the truth.

Mr. HOPKINS makes a clear, distinct and statesman-like statement of the issues of the campaign. Read it and circulate it among the voters of the District.

A CAPITAL ARTICLE.

As the *Gazette* is fond of publishing "capital" articles from the *Tribune*, we do not know how to contribute to its happiness more completely, than by publishing the following, which applies to Allegheny county:

[From the Tribune of Wednesday.]

To Grumblers.

WE ASK NO ONE TO SUPPORT AN INCAPABLE OR UNWORTHY CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE BECAUSE HE IS CALLED A REPUBLICAN AND HAS A REGULAR NOMINATION. ON THE CONTRARY, WE URGE EVERY VOTER TO STRIKE FROM HIS BALLOT ANY NAME WHICH HE KNOWS TO BE THAT OF A DISHONEST OR UNFIT MAN. CONVENTIONS AND WIRE-WORKKERS MUST BE TAUGHT THAT SUCH NOMINATIONS WILL NOT ANSWER, AND THIS IS THE WAY TO TEACH THEM. DO NOT ASK US TO PARTICULARIZE AND DENOUNCE—FOR THE FRIENDS OF THE BAD CANDIDATES WOULD RESENT SUCH DENUNCIATION BY STRIKING AT THE GOOD ONES—BUT DO YOU MAKE DUE INQUIRY, AND SCRATCH OFF EVERY BAD MAN'S NAME FROM THE BALLOT WHICH YOU VOTE. THE IMMEDIATE CONSEQUENCE MAY BE DISAGREEABLE, BUT THE ULTIMATE EFFECT WILL BE WHOLESOME AND BENEFICENT. UNDERSTAND, THEN, ONCE FOR ALL, THAT WE DO NOT WISH YOU TO VOTE FOR A THIEF OR A FOOL BECAUSE OF HIS POLITICS. IF ANY REPUBLICAN NOMINEE IS UNWORTHY, YOU CANNOT BETTER SERVE THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE THAN BY REFUSING TO VOTE FOR HIM, AND THUS COMPELLING BETTER NOMINATIONS THEREAFTER.

BUT THERE ARE THOSE WHO, DISGUSTED WITH A BAD NAME ON THE TICKET OF THEIR PARTY, REFUSE TO VOTE AT ALL: AND THAT IS EVERY WAY WRONG AND MISCHIEVOUS. IT DOES NOTHING TOWARD SECURING BETTER NOMINATIONS IN FUTURE, SINCE THE GOOD NOMINEES SUFFER EQUALLY WITH THE BAD ONES. IT INVOLVES THE REPUDIATION OF A GRAVE PUBLIC DUTY ON A PRETEXT UTTERLY INSUFFICIENT IF NOT WHOLLY IRRELEVANT.

IF EVERY VOTER WOULD RELIGIOUSLY EXERCISE HIS RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE AT EACH ELECTION, TAKING CARE TO SCRATCH FROM HIS BALLOT ANY AND EVERY NAME WHICH OUGHT NOT TO BE THERE, WHETHER HE PUT A GOOD NAME IN ITS PLACE OR NOT, WE SHOULD SOON HAVE THE RIGHT SORT OF NOMINEES EVERY TIME. UNPRINCIPLED ASPIRANTS WOULD NO LONGER PACK PRIMARY MEETINGS AND BUY NOMINATIONS, IF THE INEVITABLE RESULT WOULD BE THEIR DISGRACEFUL DEFEAT. LET US ALL RESOLVE TO SCRATCH EVERY BAD NOMINEE, BUT TAKE SCRUPULOUS CARE TO VOTE FOR EVERY GOOD ONE!

THE WILY DISPATCH.

Some days ago we charged JOHN A. SCOTT the Ring candidate for County Commissioner with visiting "liquor saloons and beer halls, telling their proprietors that he will see to it that they will have no trouble whatever in getting licenses, but that he is opposed to so many saloons in the same neighborhood, and by refusing to grant their neighbors a license it will make less opposition and improve their business."

The charge remained a week uncontradicted and until the *Dispatch* took occasion to say.

If it [THE POST] should utter a few more falsehoods equivalent to its statement that John A. Scott had resorted, &c.

To this THE POST replied:

The "independent" *Dispatch* assumes to contradict our statement of a few days ago in regard to the visits of the Ring candidate for County Commissioner, John A. Scott, to certain drinking houses, telling their proprietors they would have no trouble in getting lincenses—that he was opposed to so many in the same neighborhood, and the fewer there were the more profit they would make. Now, we repeat the charge, and challenge Mr. Scott to deny it. He has been playing the demagogue with both Temperance men and liquor dealers.

And yesterday the *Dispatch* thus quibbles:

The "Post" changes its charge against Mr. Scott, and now says he is in favor of and opposed to, liquor saloons." "You pay your money, and you takes your choice."

Now pray tell us where THE POST has changed its charge. The charge remains as when first made. Mr. SCOTT cannot deny it, and the subterfuge of the *Dispatch* cannot save him.

STAND UP AND ANSWER!

Mr. JAMES S. NEGLEY, we charge you with going to the Liquor Dealers of the Twenty-Second District and soliciting their vote, at the same time promising them that you would do anything in Congress that the Liquor Dealers Association would ask you to do.

We charge you, that on Wednesday last you went from place to place in Lawrenceville, and along upper Penn street in company with a well known Radical politician of this city, and made personal pledges and promises of all kinds to retail liquor dealers to work for them, and with trying to impress on a number of them that you could do many things to aid them in their business, by your influence and acts in Congress.

You knew at the time you were making these promises and pledges to the Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers, that you were acting the hypocrite both to them and to the Temperance men, to whom you have also made pledges, and was doing it only to get their votes by deceiving both parties. What have you to say about the matter?

THE youths who have been running the Ringers' machine are frightened at the defalcation in the ranks of the leading manufacturers in the city, and protest they are bringing eternal ruin upon themselves by voting for FREW or HOPKINS. When such men as WILLIAM LYON, JAMES PARK, J. K. MOORHEAD, JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, the firms of SPANG, CHALFANT & Co., GRAFF, BENNETT & Co., and A. & W. K. NIMICK are willing to lend their names and influence to defeat Mr. NEGLEY, what is the use of blathering about the regular party?

THE *Dispatch* says that THE POST does not deny that twenty-five thousand dollars were sent into this District to aid in the election of JAMES H. HOPKINS. Not being possessed of the extreme stupidity of the *Dispatch*, we do not feel inclined to undertake to demonstrate to the sapient editors of that sheet, that the moon is not composed in whole or in part of green cheese. The people care so little for the absolute ignorance, scientific, social, moral and political of the *Dispatch*, that it is really not worth our while to enlighten it on any subject.

ON Thursday night the negrees held a meeting in the Miller street School House, at which several of them "orated" to the intense delight of the "organ" which agreed with President GRANT a few years ago, in his report to President JOHNSON, that they "were unfit to exercise the ballot or self-government." These orations were made up principally of abuse of white men on account of their independent political opinions. Insults were heaped upon the memory of our gallant dead soldiers and their living companions, because they do not choose to indentify themselves with the corrupt Ring that rules the Radical party. It must be cheering to the maimed and wounded heroes of the war, to now be charged by them with being criminals and felons, because they chance to vote the Democratic ticket and stand by the Constitution, to maintain which they so freely perilled their lives. Our adopted citizens of German and Irish birth, who will not swear by the Ring, also came in for a share of colored denunciation. Let them make a note of it.

LEAVING out all allusion to NEGLEY's private peccadillos, which are known of all men who personally know NEGLEY, it is right and proper to inquire:

1st. Whether it was not possible for NEGLEY, representing this great and rich district, at the head of the Ohio, to have procured (aided as he was by a committee of river men), for the improvement of that noble river, more than $50,000?

2d. Whether NEGLEY was not guilty of a monstrous crime against the people in voting away to railroad corporations, *who have no other capital than these land grants*, most of the public domain, which is the best property the people have, and ought to be held for the people's use, and sold directly to them by the government?

3d. Whether a representative from Pittsburgh, if he faithfully serves his constituents, has any time to bestow in specially pushing through projects and jobs for speculators—such as the Oriental Steamship Bill, to promote Chinese emigration?

THE difference among the Republicans of the Sixth Ohio District continues. Colonel LOUDON, who has been canvassing against the regular candidate, JOHN A. SMITH, refuses to withdraw. Attempts been made to have both candidates take themselves out of the way, so far without success. The Republican majority in 1868 was only little over three hundred, and with this division the Democrats might have hope of overcoming that with any candidate. Mr. DENVER, whom they have nominated, is a popular man, and will scarcely fail of an election.

AN ADDRESS.

THE ISSUES DISCUSSED!

Mr. Hopkins Defines his Position.

To the Voters of the Twenty-Second District:

The Democratic Executive Committee having decided to call no public meetings during the present campaign, no opportunity is offered to the Democratic candidates for an oral discussion of the questions in which you are interested. Recognizing the right of the people to a complete knowledge of the opinions, upon questions of public policy, of those presented for their suffrages, I take this method of addressing you.

A reference to the concise, but comprehensive declaration of principles by the Convention which nominated me; and of my remarks in accepting their nomination, would be sufficient; but for the most labored and persistent misrepresentations. One of the opposing candidates contributes to the circulation of these unfair and unjust statements, by the publication of a disingenuous article, which, with termerity, and questionable taste, invites a personal comparison. I do do not propose to descend to that line of discussion—believing that intelligent voters are more interested in subjects which concern the material prosperity and moral progress of the nation, than in a wordy encounter about the private life and sentiments of individuals.

Yet, when charged with "crimes for which this generation has no pardon," in that, "in his (my) prayers never joined the people in their faith in God that the right might triumph;" I may be excused for saying that, although my prayers may not have been as loud or as publicly proclaimed, as those of some of my neighbors, I trust they were none the less sincere. And in answer to the sweeping assertion that, "He (I) has never applauded by a single word of patriotism the devotion and fortitude of the soldiers of the Union armies," I desire merely to say, that the Honorable gentleman has too eagerly caught up and adopted a partisan fiction, without caring to inquire into its truthfulness. The exercise of a reasonable regard for justice and truth would have satisfied him that this charge was utterly baseless and slanderous; as well in what it directly asserts, as in what it implies. Everywhere, and at all times, "the devotion and fortitude of the soldiers of the Union armies" elicited my profoundest gratitude and admiration; and received my constant commendation in public and in private.

The chief questions which concern the constituency of this District, I understand to be:

1. *The Tariff.*
2. *The Navigation of our Rivers.*
3. *The Labor Question.*
4. *The disposition of the Public Lands.*
5. *Official Purity, Economy, and Reduced Taxation.*

I. THE TARIFF.

It requires but very little discernment, and but a casual observation of public affairs, to see that this is becoming more of a sectional than a party question. In the northwest and south both parties tend towards free trade; believing or alleging that a low tariff would be more conducive to their prosperity. While in Pennsylvania especially, and some other States, the interests of all classes are largely dependant upon the successful working of our manufactories and mines. This being manifest, it is difficult to understand how any one reared in Pennsylvania, identified in any way with her great enterprises, and having a pride in her material welfare, can entertain opinions and advocate a policy in hostility to her development and growth in wealth, population and general prosperity. This idea I sought to express, in a single sentence, at our Convention. But that there may be no misconception, or further misrepresentation upon this point, I adopt, without hesitation, as expressive of my views, the tariff resolution of the Regular Republican Convention held August 30th:

"That we remain as heretofore, heartily in favor of protection to American Industry, and to the policy of so imposing duties on the importation of foreign products as will best serve to build up home manufactures and establish them upon a permanent footing."

This declaration—even if any was needed—is a sufficient refutation of the silly story that the Free Traders have contributed money to aid in my election. Not only is this story without the least foundation; but the truth is, that not a single dollar has been contributed to me or to the Democratic party here for even the ordinary campaign expenses, or for any other purpose, by any person outside of Allegheny county.

II—THE NAVIGATION OF OUR RIVERS.

The great natural advantages which Pittsburgh possesses by reason of its situation at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela, and at the head of the Ohio, are in great danger of being entirely lost, by obstructions which imperil the navigation of these streams. It is no wonder that our manufacturers, who are so much interested in having a cheap and safe outlet for their products, should insist that the rivers be kept unobstructed. Nor is it strange that those interested in developing the uncounted wealth which lies hiden along the banks of the Monongahela, should demand the right to carry their coals to market along the pathway laid out by nature, without being subjected to the constant dangers and heavy losses, which now cripple their energies. And it is only reasonable that all the national highways should be preserved for free, untrammelled, unimpeded and secure navigation. They belong to the nation, and no corporation should be permitted to hinder or endanger their natural use, for its own convenience or economy. To demand a clear and safe channel in our navigable rivers, is not to oppose the building of railroads: for science has demonstrated the facility with which bridges can be built with spans as wide and high as those interested in navigation desire. If anything was needed to give emphasis to my opinions and action upon this subject; it could be found in the fact of my personal interest in all that will benefit the collieries of the Monongahela Valley.

III. THE LABOR QUESTION.

In this great country which recognizes no title of nobility—where men take rank only according to their worth, the rights and interests of the humblest artizan demand as much consideration as the wealthiest and proudest can claim. The toiling millions of this land comprise not only its bone and sinew, but much of its brains and morality. All right thinking men will pay due respect to labor; will refuse to sanction any measure which tends to impair its dignity, and will encourage every effort to defend and elevate its interests.

One of the great reproaches of the old world is its system of oppressing the poor, and refusing to compensate honest industry. It is the pauper labor of Europe against which our manufacturers fail to compete, and which necessitates a tariff for their protection. It would be a glaring inconsistency to advocate a protective tariff, because of our inability to rival in cheapness the products of half paid operatives, and at the same time favor the introduction of the worst kind of low priced labor.

The Coolie labor system—which is the true meaning and purpose of the unnatural and forced immigration of Chinese—is not only debasing to labor and ruinous to its interests, but it is damaging to the morality and religious culture of our people.

I am in favor of securing a liberal remuneration for honest toil, and opposed to every project, by whatever name, which is detrimental to the rightful demands of the laboring classes. And hence, I steadfastly oppose the organized introduction of Chinese heathens, whose pauper-paid labor is intended to crowd from our work-shops, factories and mines the sturdy men of our own faith and race; men familiar with and attached to our civil and religious institutions.

IV—THE DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The rapidity and rapacity with which the national domain is being absorbed by speculative corporations, by the aid of venal or inconsiderate Legislators, has startled the people to a realizing sense of its enormity. Since the foundation of our government, Congress has appropriated to the laudable purpose of Education but 78,576,-794 acres of land. Yet during the past *ten years alone, more than* 160,000,000 of acres have been voted away to giant corporations. During the last session of Congress a single corporation received the immense grant of 47,000,000 acres. And a bill was pressed and is now pending, more monstrous in its provisions for plundering the nation, than any heretofore concocted. It is known as the Oriental Steamship Subsidy bill. By it, a corporation is to receive 37,500 square miles of land! And to add to its infamy, the great purpose of the Company thus to be favored, is the importation of Chinese to our shores.

One of the great curses of Europe is its immense land monopolies. One of the great boasts of America has been the facility offered for every man to own a home. But this unwise legislation is nullifying our homestead, pre-emption, and soldiers' bounty laws, by building up the worst land monopolies, and placing in their control the choicest portions of our national domain. This great patrimony should be prudently reserved for the nation's children to obtain upon easy terms, or as a reward for heroic services; and should not be bargained away to speculators and corporations whose high demands prevent settlement and developement.

V. OFFICIAL PURITY, ECONOMY AND REDUCED TAXATION.

The frightful corruption, so boldly charged and generally admitted, which has generally tarnished our national honor, *must* be rebuked and checked, or it will prove our ruin. By it, extravagance and profligacy are encouraged; and as a result, the burdens of taxation oppress the people. Restore the purity of the early days of the Republic; and its former rigid economy will be observed, and the yoke will be lifted from the necks of the poor. Corruption in high places is damaging not only to the treasury of the country; but worse than that, it debauches the public morals.

The strictest integrity should be exacted in every position of trust; official malfeasance should be vigorously punished; stern economy should be observed in every department of government, and taxation should be so equalized and reduced that citizens could not feel its weight.

To all measures calculated to produce these results, I stand unalterably, earnestly and solemnly pledged.

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

THE "POST" is unwise in devoting its strength to the support of the Reform ticket just now. It is just this half-heartedness that has led to the projection of a new Democratic daily, which is destined to be the representative of the party.

* * * It has been vigorously declaring for days that General Negley devoted himself in Congress to the interests of his constituents. Of course, any one can see that it meant to imply that Mr. Hopkins would not.—*Dispatch.*

It is only necessary for any one to look over THE POST to see how easy it is for the *Dispatch* to lie.

BREAD-AND-CHEESE AND KISSES.

One day, when I came home fatigued,
And felt inclined to grumble,
Because my life was one of toil,
Because my lot was humble,
I said to Kate my darling wife,
In whom my whole life's bliss is:
"What have you got for dinner, Kate?"
"Why, bread-and-cheese and kisses."

Though worn and tired, my heart leaped up
At those plain words she uttered
Why should I envy those whose bread
Than mine's more thickly buttered?
I said, "We'd have dessert at once"
"What's that?" she asked. "Why this is,"
I kissed her. Ah, what sweeter meal
Than bread-and-cheese and kisses?

I gazed at her with pure delight;
She nodded and smiled gayly;
I said, "My love, on such a meal
I'd dine with pleasure daily,
When I but think of you, dear girl,
I pity those fine misses
Who turn their noses up and pout
At bread-and-cheese and kisses."

"And when I look on your dear form,
And on your face so homely;
And when I look in your dear eyes,
And on your dress so comely;
And when I hold you in my arms,
I laugh at Fortune's misses,
I'm blessed in you, content with you,
And bread-and-cheese and kisses."

LADY FA[illegible]

Underneath the beech-tree sitting,
With that ev-rlasting knitting,
And the soft sun-shadows flitting
Through your wavy hair:
All my thoughts and plans confusing,
All my resolution losing,
Say, what matter's in your musing,
Lady fair?

Oh, the charm that in your face is!
All the loves and all the graces!
To be clasped in your embraces
Monarch's guerdon were:
Not a man, I ween, who sees you,
But would give his life to please you,
Yet you say—that lover's tease you!
Lady fair!

One by one, to their undoing,
Fools in plenty come a-wooing,
Baffled still, but still pursuing,
Tangled in the snare;
In your ever-changing smile hid,
Or, beneath your sleepy eyelid,
Many a heart it hath beguiled,
Lady fair!

While the summer breezes fan her
Gently with her leafless banner,
Venus' form and Diana's manner,
Doth my goddess wear:
Lives the man who can discover
Any secret spell to move her
To the wish of mortal lover,
Cold as fair?

But to see those dark eyes brighten,
And for me with kindness lighten,
While the cheek rich colors heighten,
What would I not dare?
To inform their scornful splendor
With the love-lit soft and tender,
Bow the soft heart to surrender,
Lady fair!

By the lives that thou hast broken,
By the words that I have spoken,
By the passion they betoken,
I have loved, I swear,
Only thee since I have seen thee;
And if woman's heart be in thee,
I will die, but I will win thee,
Lady fair!

A REMEMBERED DAY.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

"The days of our life are threescore years and ten."

A BIRTHDAY—and now a day that rose
With much of hope, with meaning rife—
A thoughtful day from dawn to close;
The middle day of human life.

In sloping fields, on narrow plains,
The sheep were feeding on their knees,
As we went through the winding lanes,
Strewed with red buds of alder trees.

So warm the day its influence lent
To flagging thought a stronger wing;
So utterly was winter spent,
So sudden was the birth of spring.

Wild crocus flowers in copse and hedge—
In sunlight, clustering thick below,
Sighed for the firwood's shaded ledge,
Where sparkled yet a line of snow.

And crowded snowdrops faintly hung
Their fair heads lower for the heat,
While in still air all branches flung
Their shadowy doubles at our feet.

And through the hedge the sunbeams crept,
Dropped through the maple and the birch;
And, lost in airy distance, slept
On the broad tower of Tamworth Church.

Then, lingering on the downward way,
A little space we resting stood,
To watch the golden haze that lay
Adown that river by the wood.

A distant vague, the bloom of sleep
The constant sun had lent the scene
A vailing charm on dingles deep
Lay soft those pastoral hills between.

There are some days that die not out,
Nor alter by reflection's power,
Whose converse calm, whose words devout,
Forever rest the spirit's dower;

And they are days when drops a vail—
A mist upon the distant past;
And while we say to peace, "All hail!"
We hope that always it shall last.

Times when the troubles of the heart
Are hushed—as winds were hushed that day—
And budding hopes begin to start,
Like those green hedgerows on our way.

When all within and all around,
When hues on that sweet landscape blend,
And Nature's hand has made to sound
The heartstrings that her touch attend.

When there are rays within, like those
That streamed through maple and through birch,
And rested in such calm repose
On the broad tower of Tamworth Church.

Strasburg.

Which surrendered to the Prussians on Monday is a fortress of the first-class, and is the capital of Alsace, and stands at the confluence of the Ill and the Brusche, not far from the left bank of the Rhine, eighty-nine miles north of the Basil, and three hundred and twelve miles east of Paris, by railroad. The citadel built by Vauban in 1684, is a pentagon, and the fortifications which are very strong, extend almost to the Rhine. Communication with the German side is maintained by a bridge of boats. The most celebrated building is the Minster, or Cathedral, founded in 504 A.D., and along with the Cathedrals of Cologne and Freyburg, is one of the most sublime specimens of Gothic architeture. It is rich in sculpture. The spire is four hundred and sixty six feet in length, or eighty-three feet higher than St. Peter's at Rome, and is only surpassed in attitude by two edifices of human construction, the Pyramids of Cleops and the Cathedral of Vienna.

It has a remarkable astronomical clock representing the planetary system. This clock the mechanical wonder of the world, has been allowed to run down ever since the siege begun. The tomb of Marshal Saxe, the great French warrior of the time of Louis XIV, is in Strasburg.

Strasburg possesses the only complete University in France, except that of Paris. It was founded in 1621. The public library of Strasburg contains one hundred and sixty thousand volumes. Strasburg is noted for its manufactures of delicacies in food, especially the fat liver pies and German beer. The population of the city is about sixty thousand, of whom about half are Catholics and half are Protestants.

Strasburg had been for many centuries a free town of the German Empire, until 1861, it was conquered by France. Kleber, Kellerman, and other famous men, were natives of Strasburg.

—The editor of the Woman's Journal was not at the Haverhill gathering last week because her invitation did not include husbands. She says: "When we go off on a frolic we want our other half along, with whom we have jogged on, in harness, for more than a quarter of a century."

ALPINE TRAGEDY.

Eleven Lives Lost on Mont Blanc.

The Journal de Geneve gives the account of a terrible accident on Mont Blanc: "Three travelers, an Irishman and two Americans, with three guides and five porters, left Chamounix on Monday morning to arrive that day and sleep at the Grands-Mulets. The weather was fine, but the next morning there was so violent a storm that the inhabitants of Chamounix naturally supposed that the travelers would have given up the idea of an ascent of Mont Blanc, and would not have quitted the Grands-Mulets. There was, therefore, no disquiet respecting them in the valley. News came, it is true, in the evening, that from the Croix de Flegere and from Brevent they had been seen starting for Mont Blance in spite of the tempest, and that they had arrived upon the Dromedary's Hump, an hour's march distant from the summit; that they had been seen suddenly to collect together and to hold fast one to another, and then to disappear in the snow wreaths raised by the wind. In spite of this, however, people persisted in believing that they must have sheltered themselves against the wind in some nook or crevice of the ice, and therefore, there was no great occasion to fear for the result. However, when the next day the proprietor of Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue arrived, expressing his astonishment at finding that no one had redescended, people began to have serious apprehensions regarding the fate of the travelers. The day was too far advanced to render it possible to make any immediate search; but on the following morning thirty-two young men of the valley went off in search of them. Unfortunately the shocking weather which prevailed prevented them from passing the pavilion of Pierre-Pointue, situated at two hours' journey from Chamounix. They were obliged to retrace their steps without being able to do anything. On the following day a new attempt was made by twelve courageous young men; but again the rain and the wind would not permit them to scale the mountain. At the hour of writing there remains no hope that these unfortunate people have escaped death. It is probable that, at the moment when they were seen for the last time grouped together on the top of the Bosses du Dromadaire, they were making a supreme effort to withstand the tempest, so terrible on those heights; that their effort was of no avail, and that they were precipitated together upon the Glacier du Miage, which spreads out on the side of the Allee Blanche. The travelers were Mr. Cohendal, Scotch; Mr. J. Bean and Mr. J. C. Kendal, Americans. We have been furnished with the names of two of the guides, Jean Balmatek and Joseph Breton, who were well known on account of their numerous ascensions. One of the porters was a young Garde Mobile, who on account of being the support of his family, was excused from service, and sent home a few days previously. His father was killed some years ago on the Grands Mulet, by the falling of a stone detached from a rock. This terrible drama has produced at Chamounix an emotion which we shall not attempt to describe. The whole of the valley is literally in mourning."

A BULL FIGHT IN KANSAS CITY.

The Satanic Sports of the Brutalized Mob in Western Missouri—A Damaged Nose for Senator Schurz.

[From Sunday's Kansas City (Mo.) Bulletin.]

For the past two weeks the city has been posted with bills announcing a Spanish bull fight, which was first announced to take place last Saturday, but owing to the rainy weather was postponed until to-day. The animals meanwhile were kept in a half-starved condition, until the time next appointed for the brutal exhibition, which was yesterday.

In company with representatives of other morning papers, we visited the Driving Park, where we found a strong bull pen had been erected, in size about thirty feet square, and about eight feet in height. Above this pen tiers of seats had been built, so as to enable the spectators to view the expected gouging and tearing of the ferocious animals.

If we had any expectation of witnessing a fight, they were dispelled by the first sight of the bulls. Poor, lean, dispirited victims to a brutal mob, neither of them was larger than a two-year old heifer, and too weak even to walk, much less to fight if they ever had any disposition to fight, it was all worked out of them in their trip over the plains from Texas.

One of the poor brutes was tied to a corner, the other was kept in a little pen. A party of butchers arrived on the ground bringing a quantity of blood which was thrown upon the ground.

A party of whippers then stood around the arena and proceeded to whip the little Texan, goading it to desperation by sticking a number of spikes into it, which sunk into the hide of the terrified brute, and hung to it, the blood oozing out from its skeleton-looking frame.

After the outside animal had been tortured about one hour, amid the cheers and laughter of the brutalized assemblage, the second bull was driven out of its pen, and the animals met, but from the manner of their meeting, it was evident that they had met before, and under the yoke, for neither exhibited the least indication to fight.

Now followed a scene which for cruelty, torture, and damnable brutality has never been excelled either in this or any other age; a piece of cruelty to animals that should be denounced with the execration s of a civilized community. Finding the poor half-starved brutes would not tear and rend each other with their sharp horns, a number of men and boys, armed with whips, stood over the smallest animal, and from the platform above it, whipped the bull until it fell to the earth, where for fully half an hour, the prostrate animal was whipped by detail until its eyes were whipped out.

The other brute having been lassoed was drawn to the platform by a party of human beasts, more beastly than the beast itself, and held, while two of their number gouged its eyes from their sockets, the poor brute bellowing pitifully in its anguish. Fully fifteen minutes were consumed in this horrible sport. The brutal torturers finally desisted from pure exhaustion, and the bleeding and blinded animals staggered around moaning with anguish.

How long the horrid scene would have continued we know not, but for the divine dispensation of Providence. A part of the spectators' gallery gave way, precipitating the occupants to the earth in one promiscuous mass of humanity, brutality and pine lumber.

Among the crowd which fell with the scaffolding were Senator Carl Scurz, Congressmen Van Horn and their friends, who, in company with Major E. M. McGee, had driven out to see the fight. No one was very seriously hurt. Senator Schurz escaped with a damaged nose, and others with slight bruises.

The King of Prussia's Prisoner.

(From the Independence Belge.)

The ex-Emperor enjoys complete liberty of action, and walks or drives wherever he pleases. Napoleon is generally accompanied by Prince de la Moskowa and Murat. He often walks beyond that portion of the park from which the public is excluded, and does not seem to care to withdraw himself from the gaze of the inquisitive. When I saw him he looked thirty years older than when I saw him before, five years ago. The ex-Emperor goes to bed late and gets up very early. Lights are seen in his bed room after midnight, and between four and five o'clock in the morning he takes his first walk in the garden. He and his generals seem to appreciate the intense gravity of the situation, and the subaltern officers of his household do not appear to understand the emergency; they smoke and joke with all comers as if they were accompanying a successful sovereign on a pleasure trip through Germany. I spoke to some of them and found them even more thoughtless than they looked, which is saying a great deal. They tell everyone who will listen that "Prussia will restore order in France," that the Emperor will return "at the head of Prussian battalions." One of these gentlemen who had all the manners of a man of the world, energetically denied on the 8th of September that the republic was proclaimed in Paris, calling the report a "canard Prussien." As I replied that I had just received the first number of the Journal Official de la Republique Francaise, from a friend in Paris, and should be happy to lend it to him, he shrugged his shoulders, and answered with an air of superiority which made me feel quite abashed, "Monsieur, you must not believe all you see in the newspapers."

Amiable Neighbors.

The Lyons (France) papers tell a good story. The bed-chambers of two wealthy gentlemen, who belong to different social circles, are adjacent, and as is usual nowadays, thin partitions divide them. One spends his nights at his club-home, never returning before half-past five in the morning. His neighbor rises at six and sits down at once to his piano, which he does not quit until dinner. The former complained to the commissary of police, who laughed in his face, and told to keep better hours. As he had a lease for six years he could not change his apartment. He thought of sending a challenge to his neighbor; his neighbor was paralyzed in the lower limbs. He had his walls lined with thick hair mattresses; still the "sharps" penetrated into his room. He made his servant play the French horn—his neighbor had him fined by the police; the French horn cannot be played except during the *jours gras*. He made his servants take a hammer and rap against the wall—his neighbor waited till he was tired, and then began to play. He then bought a large hand organ, which was sadly out of tune, and ordered a turnspit which would turn eight days without being wound up, and which he had fitted to the organ. The turnspit was set in motion after it and the organ had been placed next the chamber wall. The piano player bore the organ nineteen hours; at the end of that time he sent a letter of truce; he was told that the hunter had gone out of town, and wouldn't be back for a week. The pianist sold his lease—the organ is still going!

Why Lace is Costly.

Many people wonder why what is termed real lace—as lace made by hand is called, to distinguish it from that made by machine, which is called imitation—is so costly. The following paragraph from a foreign exchange explains the reason: The manufacture of lace is carried to its highest perfection in Belgium. The finest specimen of Brussels lace is so complicated as to require the labor of seven persons on one piece, and each operative is employed at distinct features of the work. The thread used is of exquisite fineness, which is spun in dark underground rooms, where it is sufficiently moist to prevent the thread from separating. It is so delicate as scarcely to be seen, and the room is so arranged that all the light admitted shall fall upon the work. It is such material that renders the genuine Brussels ground so costly. On a piece of Valenciennes not two inches wide, from two to three hundred bobbins are sometimes used, and for the larger width as many as eight hundred on the same pillow. The most valuable Valenciennes is determined by the number of times the bobbins have been twisted in making the ground; the more frequent the twists the clearer and more beautiful will be the lace. Belgium annually sells of this lace alone to the value of over four million dollars. Chantilly lace is always black, and is used chiefly for veils and flounces. It is very fine, and is extensively worn. Mechlin lace is made at Mechlin, Antwerp, and other localities.

The Bombardment of Strasbourg—A Night Before the City.

A correspondent of the London Times with the German army before Strasbourg thus refers to the bombardment:

And now, as the light faded, the cannonade became heavier. Lightning flashes from the North Battery, and in a few seconds comes the heavy boom. You hear the rush of the shell through the air, and when you have had time to count about thirty you hear it explode in Strasbourg. Modern fortifications are always constructed some distance outside towns, but Strasbourg, though immensely strengthened in modern times, is an old fortress, and, unhappily, its fortifications come right up to the houses. There are about 80,000 peaceful inhabitants in Strasbourg, who are not able in the slightest to influence General Ulrich's decision. General Ulrich is guided solely by what he regards as his duty as a soldier. The Germans have no unkind feelings towards the inhabitants of Strasbourg. Beyond the determination to have a sound peace, one which France shall not again have the power to disturb, I have never heard them express any unkind feeling towards the people of France. Still, if they mean to have Strasbourg they must day and night fight at its fortifications, and the shells, many of them, at any rate, fired against the walls go crash into the houses of peaceful citizens, or burst in the streets. Even if the people take refuge in the cellars, the shells often crush and set fire to the houses, and the unfortunate inhabitants only escape one dreadful death to meet with another. A lady connected with the Court at Stuttgart told me on Tuesday that on Monday she dined with a gentleman who, with his three little children, was shut up in Strasbourg. Being a German, the commandant would not give him a pass to go out, as he said he was quite capable of bearing arms, and might bear them against France. Matters stood thus when a bomb fell in the street where he had his family, and killed and wounded eight women. He now determined at all hazards to get his family through the lines, and, by the assistance of a French officer, happily succeeded. This is war, Is not he doubly accursed of God and man who wantonly commences it? By seven o'clock battery answers battery, and the roar is unintermittent! From all sides leap the tongues of flame, and the rush as of a steam engine through the air tells that each one propels a messenger of death. Occastonally the shells explode in the air, but this is seldom, as the accuracy of the firing is remarkable. Now there is a terrific vomiting forth of flame in front of me, to my left, with a deafening sharp report, and up rises, apparently right up to the stars which are looking so quietly down upon it all, a flaming something which looks like a rocket, and which, forming a vast ellipse, drops down into the devoted city, or rather, God grant, into the citadel, and explodes with a dull thud. It is a bomb; the mortar battery is getting to work. And now shell follows shell in rapid succession from the South Battery at my left, and a little behind, bomb follows bomb from the mortars; all the other batteries are at work. I sometimes fancy I hear a bell in Strasburg, and even shouts and cries, but it is too indistinct to be sure. Strange to say, upon our side, which is all I can speak for, there seems to be no reply, or very little, from the citadel. As an honest man I am bound to say I am much more comfortable that there is not. Has General Ulrich run short of ammunition, and if he has why does he not surrender, or is he reserving it for the horrible possibility of a storm? God grant it may not come to that, or there will be sad slaughter. And so the night wears on; not a shot that I can discover on our side from the citadel, but a perfect "*feu d'enfer*" pouring into the devoted place. *O Strasbourg, Strasbourg, wundershone stadt*," this is a sad for thee! The fire in the citadel blazes up and towards midnight is very bright. Through all the cannonade there stands the Minster, in all its ideal beauty, and seems to look down upon the passionate strife of men around it with same serenity and calmness that the moon does. I hear that it is very little injured; from where I was I could detect no injury. One gets used to everything—even a cannonade, and I even laid me down on the floor and tried to sleep, but, in addition to the constant roar around, the cat that robbed me of my supper is prowling about the loft, and the only light I have is what gleams at me from her eyeballs. It is morning, the cannon still thunders, but no longer are the lightning tongues visible as in the night, and you cannot even track the course of the bombs. I am intensely weary, and determine to get back to Offenburg and to bed as soon as possible. Once out of the house and my face turned to the east there is a glorious, but singular, sunrise, the whole sky above the mountains of the Black Forest is blood-red, canopied in clouds of which color the sun rises. It is ominous of rain, and looks ominous for the hosts round Strasbourg. The cannon is still booming as I write; it must have been a very heavy day.

The French Ex-Prince Imperial.

A correspondent at Hastings, thus writes:

The Prince is rather a low-sized, slight boy, a little stooped in the shoulders, with a face not pale, but ruddy, and when he began to walk his step appeared quick and elastic. Two ladies followed him, and a gentleman walked by his side. To this gentleman he appeared to be speaking with that eager yet respectful inquisitiveness which we find so charming in a lad. And in dress as well as demeanor he resembled a young school boy. He wore a short tweed jacket, tweed trousers, and a small black hat. While gazing at the sea, he was approached by a gentleman who bore the most unmistakable marks of being a Briton, and a Briton of by no means the highest rank. Without the smallest hesitation, he rushed up to the young exile, twice shook him by the hand with the air of a compassionate patron, and then walked off with a swagger, as if he had done, not a disgraceful, but a very laudable action. All those who have come in contact with the Prince or his mother speak of them with the greatest warmth. They show, in the trying circumstances in which they are placed, dignified self-control. The Prince speaks English perfectly, is affable to all, and is very thankful for any attentions paid to him.

Remedy for Chills and Fevers.

It is a notorious fact that the medical fraternity have no remedy but quinine for chills and fevers, and that so far as the patient is concerned, it is a matter of doubt which does the most damage to his constitution—the disease or the remedy. Those who have had any experience with the disease know that the simple remedies used by those living in districts infested by chills are more efficacious than all the prescriptions of the physicians. In view of the fact that there is such a prevalence of the disease in the West, we are requested by a gentleman residing in an adjoining county to assure all those suffering from the affliction that the swallowing, at sunrise in the morning, for three mornings in succession, a heaping teaspoonful of table salt, dissolved in a tumbler of water, will effect a certain cure.—Cin. Times.

The Scarlet Fever.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

From accounts of the havoc made by scarlet fever in almost every part of this country we have long regarded it as the greatest scourge of our race. Unlike most contagious diseases, it often leaves those who are said to have recovered from it with other complaints more painful than the first. Our impressions are confirmed by the following statement from *The British Medical Journal*, which will strike all thoughtful persons as appalling:

"During the 21 years, from 1848 to 1868 inclusive, there were registered in England and Wales 415,962 deaths from scarlet fever and its allied disease diptheria. To bring this number down to the present time exact data are not yet forthcoming, but it may be estimated that at least 40,000 deaths have occurred throughout England last year. In the six months ending June last 13,900 deaths were returned as resulting from scarlet fever and diptheria—a number which we suspect, however, to be under rather than over the mark. Here, then, we have an aggregate in round numbers of 470,000 persons who have fallen victims to one type of zymotic disease in the last twenty-two and one-half years. But, what of those whom the diseases attacked and did not kill outright? On the most moderate assumption it is probable that at least 5,000,000 of persons in England have, during the last twenty-one and one-half years suffered more or less severely from attacks of scarlet fever and diptheria. That a considerable number of these persons ultimately perished by other maladies, either induced by the original attack or supervening on a broken constitution, must undoubtedly be taken for granted."

Ought not the votaries of science to make a systematic and united effort to provide trustworthy means both for the prevention and cure of scarlet fever? We have heard of remarkable cures by means of sulphite of soda, carbolic acid, and other antiseptic preparations; but there is no settled practice among the best physicians in combating this disease, and there will be none until the cause of it and its cure have been made the subject of a most searching and exhaustive series of scientific investigation.

JOSH. BILLINGS PAPERS.

The Monkey.

The monkey iz a human being, a little undersized, kivered with hair, hitched to a tail and filled with the devil.

Naturalists will tell you, ask them, that I am mistaken that I mean well enuff, and don't mean tew deceive ennybody, but the monkey iz not a human being, he iz a pun on humanity, a kind of malishus joke ov Jupiter's a libel, with a long tail tew it, a mysterious mixtur of ludikrous mischief and stale humor, a kind ov pacing hobby-hoss or connekting gang-plank, between man in his dignity and the beast in his darkness.

I hav a hi opinyun ov the naturalist, and all kinds of the dictionary fraternity, and tuch mi hat tew them when we meet, and I respect them for what they know, but don't worship them for what they don't know az the heathens do their wooden gods.

I don't kare what the philosophers say they kan prove in this matter, I tell you confidenshally, mi christian friend, that you and the monkey are relashuns.

I don't pretend to say that you are brothers and sisters, but I do pretend tew state that monkeys or any other kind ov critters, who exercise reason, even if the light ov it iz az dim az a number six dip candle in the rays ov the noonday sun, are our relashuns for a certain amount.

The only fence between the animal and brute folks iz instinkt and reason, and if the naturalish kant prove that the monkey don't show a single glimmering of reason, I say he must step oph from the monkey's tail and let him eat at the fust table.

The monkey iz imitative tew the highest degree, and imitashun iz a direkt transgreshun ov the law ov instinkt, and iz fallow ground within the domain ov reazon.

Instinkt don't step one single step aside tew smell ov a flower or pull a cat's tail.

But argument ain't mi fighting weight, I git along the best by aserting things az they strike me, and I say upwards ov four thousand things every year that I kant prove enny more than I kan prove what melody iz.

The naturalist may hav their own way, but they kant hav mine. what little i know about things haz been whispered tew me by the spirits ov some other romping critters, and iz az distinkt and butiful, sumtimes tew me az a dream on an empty stummak. it may be all wrong but it never iz vicious, and thus i konklude it iz edukashun.

Now i don't advise ennybody else tew depend for their learning upon sich prekarious school masters, the best way iz tew follow the ruts it will take you lands tew town just az it did yure daddy.

The route that I travel is circuitus and blind sometimes, it has now and then a vista, or a landscape in it, that iz worth tew me, more than a farm ov tillable land, but you kant raise good white beans on a skape.

Whenever i drop mi subject, and begin tew strut in the suburbs ov sentimentility and proverbial pomposity, i alyus think ov a gobble turkey, in a barnyard on dress parade, and that iz just what i am thinking ov now, and therefore i will dismount from the turkey and git aboard the monkey, (the monkey as he am) once more.

Pure deviltry iz the monkey's right bower; he iz only valuable (az personal property) tew look at, and wonder what he iz going tew do next.

He iz a jack at all trades, put him in a barber shop, he will lather, and try tew shave himself, and color his mustash, and put him in a dri goods store, and he will handle more goods than the best retail clerk in A. T. Stewart's employ.

The monkey haz not got a logikal head, it is too much like pin hed, all in a heap to onst, but hiz face is a concentrated dew drop and malishus mischief.

He resembles the rat terrier in countenance and scratches hiz head az natural az a distrikt skool boy, and undoubtedly for the same reason.

Monkeys never grow enny older in expresshun, a yung monkey looks jist like hiz grandpapa, melted up and born again.

They are sometimes kept as pets, but I should rather watch two adopted orphan boys fresh from the Home of the Friendless than two monkies.

They will eat every thing that a man will, except bolony sausage, here they show more instinkt than reason.

But after all, tho the monkey shows evident signs ov reason they are, az a means ov praktikal grace, the most useless kritter i hav ever pondered over and skratched mi hed about.

They won't work and they won't play, unless they kant raize sum devil, they are too mutch like a human being in looks and actions to kill off, it iz impossible tew gaze at one and git mad at him, and it iz impossible tew laff, at their smirking satanity, without getting mad at yourself.

If ennybody should make me a present ov a monkey i don't know now whether I should konsider it intended for malice or a joke, but i do know that i should send him back bi the same person that fetched him. tew the donor, marked in loud italicks—*C. O. D.*

In konklusion, there iz only one thing that i have a grate supply of doubt about in reference tew the monkey, and that iz his moral stamina while in the garden ov Eden with the rest of the critters, previous to the time that Adam fell—was he strictly on the square, or was he just as fall ov the devil as he iz now?

An answer to the above konundran iz earnestly solicited.

Black, Red and Gold.

The black, red and gold flag, the national German one, is said to come from the times of Barbarossa. That emperor was crowned in 1152, ruler of Germany, in the Frankfort Cathedral. The way from the Dom to the Romer Palace, where the public festivities were held, was laid with a carpet representing the colors black, red and gold. After the coronation the carpet was given to the people, and everybody tried to cut off a piece, which was carried about the city as a flag. In the year 1184 at the Reichstag, at Mayence, these colors were recognized as the true German ones, and they were retained until Napoleon put an end to the empire in 1806.

Since that time the Burschenschaften have kept the old colors in memory. In the revolutionary year 1848 the German colors were again brought to light by the members of the National Assembly at Frankfort. There was considerable discussion at the time as to which color had the precedence. Freiligrath sang: "Powder is black, blood is red, and golden flickers the flame! That is the old imperial standard." Friedrich Wilhelm II., however, was the author of the motto bearing the meaning of the German standard—"From night, through blood, to light!"

The German national flag is now seen in Germany instead of the flags of the separate countries, and it is a weighty fact that even in Berlin the German flag had recently to be hoisted by the order of the public.

VARIETIES.

—Miss Kate Field, the lecturer, is ahead of most young ladies—she has one hundred engagements on hand.

—That was a very grim humor of the deacon who remarked to his newly settled minister, "The Lord keep you humble and we will keep you poor."

—J. W. Forney, jr., son of of the "dead duck," who was reported robbed and murdered, has turned up in Philadelphia. He was only on a big drunk.

—A romantic lady, one of the shoddy family at Newport, thought the lovely sunsets there were "about a huckleberry ahead" of any she had ever seen.

—A young man in Fluviania County, Va., terminated a career of debauchery a few nights ago by driving a knife through the heart of his sorrow-stricken father.

—At Kingston, New York, a man about twenty-four years of age eloped last week with a woman of fifty, the wife of his employer. Before leaving, she beat her husband in a brutal manner with a stick.

—A young lady of Richmond was so determined on suicide that she bit off the tube of the stomach pump and swallowed it when the doctor attempted to relieve her of the laudanum she had taken.

—The library of Strasbourg, destroyed by the bombs and shells launched by the Badeners, contained no less than 150,000 volumes. Many of them cannot be replaced.

—Gerrit Smith has purchased the only tavern in Peterboro, New York, and, with the design of promoting temperance in the village, he has turned the bar-room into a reading-room.

—Newark, N. J., is to have the finest cathedral in the country, larger than the one in New York, to take twelve or fifteen years in building, and to be of brown stone and Aberdeen granite.

—A fine brick building, which has just been erected in New York at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars, has been condemned on account of the weakness of its foundations and must be taken down.

—The runners for the western railways are receiving attention from the Cincinnati press. They board steamers in spite of every precaution to the contrary. They have been known to break open stateroom doors, and drag men out in their night clothes to sell them railroad tickets.

—The New York Post says a distinguished member of the consular body, passing too near an immense hogshead in Pearl street the other afternoon, got a fearful rent in his coat skirt from a projecting nail. Turning, he exclaimed with all the melancholy dignity of Marc Antony, "See what a rent the envions Cask has made," and walked on in sorrow, not in anger.

—Some young men of Saarlouis had volunteered to assist in burying the dead before Metz. But after they had worked at this horrible occupation for a day, they fled home in dismay, sick at heart and almost in a helpless condition. They say the sights of horror on those battle-fields are so fearful that they would unnerve the strongest man.

—Near Winsborough, South Carolina, on the 18th, a negro girl, named Milly Jackson, having been chastised by the colored man employing her, sat fire to a cradle containing an infant seven months old, that had been left in her charge. The flames consumed the infant, and finally the house. The murderess is in jail.

—"Suppose," cries the Pall Mall Gazette, "the French Republic, eager to wipe out the disgrace of the present war, should some day help the American Republic to avenge the Alabama wrongs; and then suppose the Fenians should take a hand in the fight (as they surely would want to); and suppose another Republic should rise up in Spain, and insist in having Gibraltar; and suppose, on the top of all this, Russia should crowd us to the wall in Asia; what a pretty pickle England would be in."

—Weare Marston, of North Hampton, N. H., lived and died a respected citizen and a conscientious Democrat. His will provided that his executor should select six true Democrats to carry him to the grave, who should be paid from his estate six dollars each, and no funeral services should be held over his remains unless some minister of the Gospel could be found to conduct such services, who had never preached political or war sermons. The provision was strictly carried out, at his funeral, September 13.

—Joe Meek, the Oregon trapper, went to Washington as a Territorial messenger. His good looks and relationship to President Polk made him a great favorite with the ladies. While promenading one evening a lady inquired whether he had ever been married. "Yes," Joe said, "he had a wife and six children." "Oh, la!" continued his friend, "and isn't Mrs. Meek afraid of the Indians?" "Afraid of the Indians!" replied the frontiersman; "I reckon not; why, she's an Indian herself!"

—Mrs. Margaret Swift, widow of the late Colonel James Swift, of Albany, who was sent to the Utica Lunatic Asylum a short time ago, met with a terrible death on Thursday. She managed to procure some matches, and when confined to her room disrobed, and after retiring deliberately set fire to the bedding. Smoke being discovered in the hall by the matron, she hastily opened the door, and was horror struck at the sight that met her gaze. Mrs. Swift lay literally roasted in the flames she had kindled. The fire was extinguished, and every attention paid to the unfortunate woman, but without avail as she died shortly after, in the full possession of her senses,

—A citizen of Massachusetts, having lately undergone a very severe operation at the hands of the surgeons, was seized with the conviction that they had removed all the internal organs from his body, and left him a mere anatomical shell. All their protestations to the contrary only convinced him the more of the perfidy of the whole medical profession. Under the circumstances it was, of course, useless for him to eat or drink, and he steadily refused to do either. After lingering in this condition for nearly a month, he died the other day in a Salem hospital, bewailing his stolen vitals, and execrating the thievish doctors.

—An aeronaut, named Long, who goes up in a balloon for the benefit of De Haven's circus, made a narrow escape at Norfolk the other day. The ascension was exceedingly beautiful, carrying the car containing Mr. Long about a mile high, and proceeded towards Town Point with startling velocity. The balloon made a rapid descent, absolutely fearful; and as it approached the earth it began to vibrate to such a degree as to require all the nerve and determination young Long was master of to hold on. At Chamberlaine's wharf the car struck the stay of a schooner, and threw Mr. Long out, who fell in the water a distance of about fifty feet, and who, wonderful to relate, escaped with a few slight injuries. The balloon in its course carried away the topmasts of two sloops, which made quite a rent in it, causing it to soon alight in the river a short distance from the wharf.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Col. WILLIAM SIRWELL, Armstrong County.

STATE SENATOR,
Major T. BRENT SWEARINGEN.

ASSEMBLY,
ISIDORE COHLENS,
AUGUST HARTJE,
Capt. JNO. ROGERS,
DAVID B. OLIVER,
JAMES CALHOUN,
J. C. BUFFUM.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES IRVIN.

PROTHONOTARY,
MALCOLM HAY.

CORONER,
T. C. RAFFERTY.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW B. HAYDEN.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN A. CONNOR.

SEND FOR YOUR TICKETS.

The election tickets for Allegheny county are now ready for distribution at the rooms of the County Committee, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley. Democrats authorized to get them for their respective districts, will please call without delay.

THE PROGRESS OF NEGLEY.

We all remember the day when NEGLEY overcome TOM HOWARD:

And how he covered or rather hid himself in MOORHEADS, capacious mantle,

And betaking himself to the "summit of human expectation," how he took his stand thereon.

But of late the coveted eminence is showing evident signs of approaching volcanic eruption.

The herbage and the grass are all burned off, and it is becoming uncomfortably hot to the feet of him who so proudly took possession.

And he is even compelled to lift one leg and then another, standing but a moment on either.

So that the movements of the occupant of that enviable position would remind you of a plantation darkie executing an active jig.

Such is the undignified position of NEGLEY or the "summit" aforesaid.

It is suspected that the ardent fires in the interior of that classic hill have been prepared and are fed by BRIGHAM and CARNAHAN.

At any rate NEGLEY felt bound to come down with great dispatch a few days ago:

And, putting on his "Alpine" hat, and sending MOORHEAD'S ample mantle up a spout, so that FREW could not find it,

And securing a companion, and likewise sending forward a harbinger,

He sallied forth to make a raid upon the liquor dealers, large and small, and to capture them for voting uses.

Now NEGLEY has always despised your liquor dealer and his occupation.

He has, like unto GEARY, *generally* denounced their damnable decoctions.

And has used them and their trade as a by-word and a reproach.

But still he sallied forth and plied them with his artful blandishments.

To the larger dealers he promised his influence to the reduction of their vexatious taxes.

Also to rid them of many annoyances, and of all impudent assessors.

The Hibernians who sell whisky by the small are to have, through his influence, easy licenses and cheap liquor.

With the Germans, sellers of lager, he threw up his Alpine hat for King WILLIAM, and they are to expect a reduction in the size of the "legal" pint of beer.

And he meandered, discoursing among the hotel keepers, and the saloon keepers, and the wholesale liquor dealers for the space of a day.

And again resuming MOORHEAD'S mantle, now more than ever too large,

He came upon a meeting of coal men.

They were discussing the ruin to be wrought upon them by a railroad bridge at Cincinnati, which has been chartered and built since his election, *without any objection from him.*

And he did nothing to prevent that bridge.

And all the money he could procure from Congress for the improvement of the Ohio River was fifty thousand dollars.

So it behooved NEGLEY to "see" the coal and river men who had helped to place him on the "summit."

And he stood before them a most woebegone object.

What he said to them has not been reported.

And this is the progress of NEGLEY since he stepped down from the "summit of human expectation."

He will not ascend that fine elevation again on Tuesday next.

INDIRECT TAXATION.

Increasing the fees and salaries of officials in order to enable them to contribute liberally for electioneering purposes. See the *modus operandi* explained and approved in FORNEY'S *Press*, as the best method of giving Democrats the *hot end of the poker*, and making tax payers *draw the chesnuts* from the fire for the politicians.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Washington, (Pa.) *Reporter* says there are no Republicans in the Twenty-fourth District who intend to vote for Captain MCCLELLAND, for Congress, and challenges THE POST to name them. We are not in that line at present, besides, if we were to do so, it might be the means of putting the Ring on their track, to importune them to stand by DONLEY. Yes, there are many, very many Republicans, who voted for DONLEY once, are now dissatisfied, and will not do so again. They have a better and truer soldier, and more honest and capable man, for whom they intend to vote, in the person of Captain MCCLELLAND, who enlisted as a private at *eleven* dollars a month, and took an active part in more than twenty of the bloodiest battles of the war, while DONLEY never participated in a single fight but kept out of danger by serving in the Quartermaster's Department at *one hundred and twenty-five* dollars a month.

All that is needed to secure Capt. MCCLELLAND'S election by a handsome majority is for every Democrat to go to the polls and vote for him. The Republican soldiers will overcome the majority given DONLEY two years ago. See to it friends, and the gallant Captain will be the next representative from the Twenty-fourth District.

THE TARIFF.

The persistence with which the Radical papers of this city reiterate their charges against Mr. HOPKINS that he is opposed to a legitimate tariff is all that induces us to take notice of the same. With the publication of Mr. HOPKINS' address on Saturday last, that matter at least was disposed of. Neither Mr. FREW nor Mr. NEGLEY, have defined their position on the tariff or any other question in issue to-day. We shall not undertake to state the reason why they have failed to do so.

MR. HOPKINS in his published address made a clear definition of the issues of the campaign. He may be wrong in the positions that he takes, but if so, those positions should be assailed with some kind of argument, rather than being muddled by flat and unmitigated falsehood.

The future of MR. HOPKINS does not depend on the result of the pending campaign. *Mangre* all that may be said, he never asked for the nomination, and only consented to become a candidate when solicited by leading citizens of both parties. The idea of having this District, with all its wealth, and the influence to which it is justly entitled, represented by a figure head—a mere cypher, awoke men of all parties to the necessity of having a representation in Congress, and in deference to the judgment and solicitations of some of the leading citizens of this city, who are politically opposed to Mr. HOPKINS, he permitted his name to be used.

The miserable misrepresentation of the entire opposition press, at least renders it necessary to state that leading Republicans of the District are supporting Mr. HOPKINS because he is the only candidate in the Twenty-second District who will look after its interests and the interests of productive industry. It is only necessary to look at the record of the Forty-second Congress to see that it is drifting in the direction of free trade, and that, too, under the lead of Radical politicians. By reference to the votes it will be found that General NEGLEY voted in favor of free trade over and over again under the lead of General GARFIELD of Ohio.

The best thing that NEGLEY'S friends can do for him between this and the election would be to find a single vote that he ever cast in favor of the protection of American industry. He simply never did such a thing although the opportunity was repeatedly offered him.

Since MR. NEGLEY'S friends have attacked MR. HOPKINS and charged him with being opposed to the protection of American industry, let them show a single vote of MR. NEGLEY upon a square issue, that has not been in favor of the free traders.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL, and others in authority at Washington, have granted leave of absence to all subordinates from the State of Pennsylvania, in order that they may vote at the coming Congressional election. No doubt the formality of registering and assessing these fellows will be duly attended to, and they will be on hand at the proper time. The probabilities are that nine out of every ten of them voted at the municipal election in Washington last spring. All who did so have no right to vote in Pennsylvania. Let every one of them be challenged and made to answer whether he voted in Washington, or elsewhere, since leaving the State. Some of them will no doubt boldly perjure themselves for the sake of securing a vote, but not one of them ought to be allowed to escape the ordeal. Let them be closely watched at every poll in the Commonwealth, and many illegal votes will be kept out by due vigilance.

HON. AUSTIN BROOKS, editor of the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*, died on Tuesday last. He was the oldest Democratic editor in the State.

PROGRESS OF NEGLEY.

After he had "interviewed" the coal men, NEGLEY went home to bed, but not, we fear, to sleep.

In the morning, still holding on to MOORHEAD'S mantle, now sadly begrimed,

He ascended to the "summit of human xpectation," which he claims is his, till after Tuesday next.

He found the ground as hot as ever, if not a *leetle* hotter.

HOPKINS and FREW, who are prospecting about that famous "summit."

Amused themselves with contemplating the unhappy predicament of the "General."

He could not stand still for a second, and had not a word for either of the gentlemen, his competitors.

As they had both passed many days in "far countries" and had seen Vesuvius,

They thought the hill of "expectation" much resembled it. They noted that each had a fretful and excited *crater* at the top.

And seeing the tribulation of the General, they went away, filled with solemn contemplation, and doubting whether the "summit of human expectation" was not such a delightful place after all.

A PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL.

A neat little flank movement has been attempted by the NEGLEY forces. Mr. F. C. NEGLEY has sued the *Commercial* newspaper for libel in that it alleged that Mr. NEGLEY took $2,000 and resigned his *chance* for the Assessorship for this district—or rather for releasing his relative, "truthful JAMES," from his promise to have FELIX appointed. It is charged in the customary legal phrase that the allegation of the *Commercial* will bring Mr. N. into ridicule and contempt, &c., &c.

We do not pretend to expound the law of libel, but we really do not think that the truth of the *Commercial's* charge would injure him in the estimation of the "old original" Ring Radical party, which, in this county, makes a majority of "public"—as they claim.

Surely, JOHN COVODE famous for audacious corruptions, cadet-wise and otherwise would not cut FELIX for a matter like this.

Would the authors and finishers of the Indexing Job think the less of him because of it?

Would the City Hall Ring think any the less of him if it were fully proven?

Would the Treasury Ring and the Central School Ring, which for years have been collecting hundreds of thousands of taxes and enjoying the interest thereof, would they "cut" NEGLEY? By no manner of means.

Have the Radicals ever expelled any member of their party for real or imputed corruption? On the other hand, do not public plunderers enjoy the high honors of their party?

—Conscience! It is their coin, "and he thrives best who has the most to spare."

MORE QUESTIONS FOR GEN. NEGLEY TO ANSWER.

Mr. NEGLEY, we charge that during your recent visits among the liquor dealers, you came across one who has a suit pending against him in the United States District Court, charged with selling liquor at wholesale without license. That you told him not to bother himself about it—that you would see to it and have the matter settled.

We also charge you with coquetting with certain liquor dealers telling them you will, if elected, advocate any measures they may propose and that you are in favor of taking out of the Commissioners' hands the power of granting licenses, if they, the liquor dealers, think it advisable. Gen. NEGLEY, can you deny these charges?

THE Radical papers that are now engaged in the attempt to humbug the public with professions of economy and loud talk about reduction in expenditures and lightened burdens of taxation, forget that MR. DAWES, one of the leading Radicals in Congress, by a plain statement, plainly told, gives the lie to every representation of economy and every claim of reduction in expenses that Radical editors and Radical speakers have uttered. Mr. DAWES is a sound, simon-pure Radical. He hasn't bolted, has not been read out of the party. Further, he knew what he was talking about, and would never have made the damaging admission had it not been true. Now mark how a plain story puts down Radical boasts. On the 18th day of June last, Mr. DAWES said, in Congress:

I have a right to complain of the other end of the avenue, that, with all its professions of economy and reduction of unneccessary force in the departments, with all the heralding by telegraph or otherwise of its purpose of reduction, there is not one of these departments that does not estimate to-day in the book I have before me, for an increase of expenditure, over the appropriation of last year, save only one, and that is the poor, unpopular attorney general. I hope it is not because of this remarkable trait in his character that it is contemplated at the other end of this capital to relieve him from further public service, and to drive him into private life.

NEGLEY'S last dodge is to excite those who believe in the Catholic religion against HOPKINS, because he is a prominent officer in the Masonic fraternity. What game will he try next?

THE CAMPAIGN.

If the Reformers are defeated by the Ring Masters in this campaign, they surely can not lay the blame on the *Gazette*. From the first symptom of disaffection shown by the Reformers it has treated them with unchanging insolence. The charges of the Reformers, however supported, have been denied with the broad contemptuous "lie"—the "lie" has been actually crammed down the throats of those who have dared to say the "Ring" was not pure and righteous.

The only weapon used by the Ring Masters, was the appropriate weapon of Ring Masters—to wit, THE WHIP! The whip in every shape and form—the "taws"—the "cat," the ignoble "cowhide,"—the "loaded whip," as the old-time mounted drover used to flourish it on our turnpikes—and this is the favorite form of whip the *Gazette* uses—the lash is applied first, then the stock, and if the rebel Reformer is still unsubdued, why then the *Gazette* makes a bludgeon of the loaded butt-end, and floors the poor devil at once. No parleying, no truce, no treaty, no armistice, has been thought of—but the WHIP, and always the WHIP!

It would seem that the Ring Masters had taken their cue from the old Roman Senator, who rebuked his fellow patricians for putting down a servile insurrection with weapons used in honorable warfare. "Take your scourges, alone," said the old hard-shell, "and whip them back to their duty."

Of course the *Gazette* and the Ring have made a great mistake. They have attempted with bluster and blackguardism, to conceal their own abominable rottenness. The Reformers ought to thank them for this. And if, with such gross mismanagement on the part of the Ring, the Reformers cannot win, why then insolent corruption must forever rule. Unlike the "Veiled Prophet," the Ring Masters can always hope to keep their hideous lineaments concealed, if they now succeed; but they could truly use his defiant words to the degraded and spiritless Radical party, and tell them in bitter scorn,

"Ye would be dupes and victims, and ye are."

'SQUIRE STEEL, TOM DAVIS, RUSSEL ERRETT and H. BEECHER SWOPE, holding four of the most valuable offices under the general government, do each and severally swear, by the uplifted hand, that there is no such thing as Rings, that it is all moonshine. They have each received notice that unless they turn in with efforts and money, to support the Ring, off goes their heads. Post Master MCCLELLAND is doomed because General MOORHEAD sympathizes with the Reformers. Senator CAMERON will attend to his case. Mr. SWOPE understands this as well as any other man. Rings may be moonshine, but good fat offices are not.

Now that the old *Gazette* is satisfied that JAMES H. HOPKINS is a reliable tariff man, it seeks to weaken his chances by stating that if elected he would not be placed upon the right committee, and therefore would be incapable of service to his constituents. We presume he would still have the right to speak and vote, and we are certain he would not imitate NEGLEY by voting with GARFIELD, the free trader, on the tariff question, nor waste his time in making speeches in favor of introducing coolie labor to displace our white laboring men.

CAPTAIN MASSEY, (colored), held forth the other night in a speech from which we make the following extract:

Let us not under any consideration whatever cast a vote for the Reform party, no matter what Aaron Floyd or Alex. Gordon have done in the past, the moment they do that, in the present, that is calculated to injure the principles of the Republican party, that moment they have lost their favor with us as loyal enfranchised citizens.

Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Messrs. FLOYD and GORDON. You have lost favor with "us loyal enfranchised citizens."

SINCE Mr. HOPKINS has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public that he is loyal, and was the friend of the soldier, and is remarkably sound on the tariff, the *gazette* says that will do for for Mr. HOPKINS individually, but not for the party. The Democratic party nominated him, knowing his sentiments, and endorsed all his utterances in political questions. The party is responsible and gladly accepts the responsibility. What next?

THE *Gazette* continues to prate about loyalty and the soldiers. If it is sincere why don't it support Commodore ROGERS for the Assembly, the only soldier candidate presented by either party for the House? His record as a man and a soldier is unimpeachable, besides his knowledge of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers would make him a desirable representative for those interested in the river business. He is just the man to look out for their interests at Harrisburg.

DOES H. BUCHER SWOPE, who comes here to enlighten the good citizens of Allegheny county, as to their political duties, want his private and professional life ventilated? The records of the courts in Clearfield county are accessible, and it may yet be necessary to publish them, to let the people know what manner of man he is.

JUDGING from the tone of the *Westliche Post*, an intensely Radical journal, the letter of General GRANT to the dissatisfied Radicals of Missouri, has not accomplished what the great HIRAM thought it would. That paper prints the impudent document and adds the following:

We would have mentioned this letter yesterday, if we had been convinced that it was genuine. We now know that the above is a correct extract from it. We deplore that the President is under the influence of persons who could make him write such a letter which is in direct contradiction to the policy of peace announced by him. Facts, which speak louder than words, will undoubtedly open his eyes. As a matter of course, neither the favor nor the disfavor of the government can exercise any influence upon a question in which great principles, convictions and interests are involved. Such a pronunciamento, moreover, is nothing new to the people of the State of Missouri; it cannot in the least affect an election, which will result in an overwhelming majority for B. Gratz Brown. Let us, therefore, keep cool and go ahead.

The Missouri *Democrat*, the leading Radical paper in that State, "says the supporters of the BROWN division of the party are strong enough to get along without GRANT, but that GRANT will find that he is not strong enough to get along without the supporters of BROWN." The fight is a lovely one.

THE *Gazette* seems haunted with the idea of a coalition between THE POST and *Commercial* to defeat Mr. NEGLEY, and spends columns in the effort to prove that if the Reform ticket be elected it will be a rebuke to General GRANT. This will be news to Major FREW, one of the champions of GRANT and his administration, as well as to the rest of the ticket, composed of Republicans of the first water. Of course, this is a mere bugbear, and will frighten no one, yet serves to show how desperate is the cause which is obliged to resort to it.

ALL over the country complaints come up, as to the imperfect manner in which the census has been taken this year. We think this will apply to Allegheny county, as well as any other portion. Incompetent men have been appointed because they were forced upon the Marshal for political reasons, who being a stranger here, was of course unaquainted with the people and had to depend upon the Ring for information. From the number of colored voters registered, there should be a population of at least fifteen thousand. Let us have your reports, Mr. Marshal MURDOCK.

"I have visited some of the shoe establishments in Massachusetts in which Chinese are employed, and was very much pleased to see how rapidly they learned, and how well they do their work. I hope they will be more generally introduced in all parts of our country."

Such were the remarks made on Sunday last by the Superintendent of one of our Sabbath Schools in his address to the children. It is needless to say that he is a Radical and will vote for NEGLEY, the advocate of the bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships to flood our country with rat-eaters.

THE ring managers don't propose to raise the rate of taxation next year, only increase the valuation. They claim the country has been assessed too low, and should be raised at least three or four times above its present valuation. Sixteen mills will then raise sufficient to afford plenty for the improvement men. We shall have splendid highways, beautiful parks and magnificent water works. It is also mooted that we must have a new Court House, as the present one is too small for the increasing business. One of marble would look well.

JOHN COVODE and SIMON CAMERON have been sent for to help the failing staggering ringers. They boasted of their strength at first, and thought they could go it alone, but the recent meetings of the Reform party in the rural districts has put another face upon matters. Let us hear from COVODE on the stump by all means. We shall endeavor to print his speech verbatim. Why not invite Gov. GEARY at the same time?

SOME friends of Mr. GEORGE H. ANDERSON appears in a communication urging his election, on the ground of his temperance principles, because he is so thoroughly opposed to grog sellers, that he will legislate them out of existence. This sort of tactics may do very well for the intense total abstinence societies, but what about the German vote? Somebody has blundered.

THE Ring candidate for county commissioner who has been certified to as a sort of a preacher by the *Gazette* is going among liquor dealers to assure them he is sound on the license question. One of the places he visited on Liberty street he guzzled down some whisky, to prove that he was not averse to the raw article. He made sure of the whisky but got no votes.

A LEADING Republican of the ring stripe informs us that the colored citizens will vote with them this time, because they mean to demand recognition next year in the way of office. He further assures us they will not get it, and that they will therefore lose them. The ring does not expect the colored vote after this year.

THE Governor of Nebraska, an exchange notices, is in a tight place. His name is DAVID BUTLER, and he is the regular Radical nominee for re-election. It is alleged that, being ex-officio President of the State Board of School Fund Commissioners, he loaned himself $17,000 out of the school fund, and with said money built or is building, a private residence in Lincoln, the State capital; that in addition he loaned $10,000 out of the same fund to his business partner, to open a hotel in Lincoln; and that while ostensible security had been given for these loans, the property mortgaged is by no means adequate to their payment. The Radical State Committee has met and asked BUTLER to resign his candidacy, but he refuses, and talks saucily.

THE *Christian Union*, the paper of which BEECHER is chief editor, uttered the following concerning the present Congress. We call the attention of Radical voters to the picture:

The utter ignorance of finance and political economy among our Congressmen is appalling. With the greatest financial problems before it, CONGRESS is as helpless as a group of children over an Arabic inscription. Its legislation is a mere chaos of shreds and patches. The wildest theories are broached by men whom the people consider statesmen; private interests maintain a bitter struggle with each other and deface with absurd inconsistency. no clearness anywhere. The crying need of the people is for intelligent, highly trained upright political economists among its legislators. Let the people themselves take it up, and insist on it with such energy that party managers and caucus kings will be forced into acquiescence, or be overborne.

AT the banquet of the Southern visitors at Cincinnati on Friday evening, Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON responded to a toast in honor of the "Queen City" offered by the excursionists. The scene is thus described by the *Commercial*.

The scene at half-past twelve o'clock, when the Hon. George H. Pendleton was called to respond to the toast of the 'Queen City,' was one that those who witnessed it will not soon forget, and that the guests will take back with them, in their memory, as one of the most stirring they witnessed here. The cheers were deafening, and were continued for at least a minute, while hats and handkerchiefs were waved and glasses clinked. Mr. Pendleton waited patiently until this enthusiastic applause had died away, when he made a brief and eloquent address.

THE *Mercury* of New York claims that "taxation has steadily decreased since the influence of the Democratic party made itself felt in our State elections; and for the past two years, since the State and city both became Democratic, the reduction speaks volumes for the economy of the present city administration. The rate for this year is 2.25 which is a lower rate than in any other city of the Union, while the valuation of property by the tax assessors is also correspondingly low. As compared with our sister city of Brooklyn, our tax rate is less than one-half—when we consider the lower valuation in New York city."

IN Washington, on Saturday, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in general term, with four judges present, decided to abolish the rule requiring the odious test oath of applicants for membership of the bar. The Supreme Court of the United States decided the oath unconstitutional some time ago, but up to Saturday, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia had steadily refused to accept the ruling, insisting that it had a perfect right to dictate the terms of admission to practice at its bar.

HOW Senator SHERMAN became rich is a matter of serious concern to the Fort Wayne *Democrat*, which says that when he first went to Congress, in 1855, he wasn't worth over two thousand dollars. An old citizen of Mansfield vouches for this fact; whereas he now owns a big interest in the street railways at Washington, $75,000 in Ohio real estate, immense tracts of Western land, and about $700,000 in bonds and money.

THE war among the Missouri Radicals is becoming interesting. The party is in rapid process of extinction, for which the people of the State ought to be thankful. The split is complete, and the contest promises to be lively and hot, and characterized by a showing up of Radical rascality that will astonish the Radicals themselves.

ONE OWEN H. QUINN, of Philadelphia announces himself an independent candidate for the Legislature in opposition Mr. SAM. JOSEPHS. QUINN'S card is short, sharp and decisive, and reads as follows:

Reform—I the undersigned am a candidate for the Legislature in the Third district, opposed to Sam Josephs and the Ring. The said Sam wants no votes from the Dutch, Irish nor Nigger, and is in favor of Coolie labor.
OWEN H. QUINN.

WHEN GRANT heard of the fight between FISK and MARETZEK, he is reported to have immediately telegraphed the latter from Long Branch:

"I am delighted that you have thrashed the scoundrel Jim Fisk. He has lied about me and my dear brother-in-law No. 18. He insulted me at Long Branch. Go for him again. My administration will stand by you. No longer let us have peace."

GEN. WM. ANDERSON has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congressman at large from Illinois and will take the field against Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, the Radical candidate.

WILLIAM P. HAINES, Democratic candidate for Congress in the First Maine District (LYNCH'S) at the recent election, is just recovering from a severe sickness of ten weeks, during which he was not informed of his nomination, or of the bitter political contest in the district.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

MATTERS IN RUSSIA,

LONDON, October 5.—A Cossack force has been sent westward from the Don. Active preparations are being made for operations in the western Caucasus.

The Government of Odessa denies the concentration of troops near the Turkish frontier.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

It is thought Victor Emanuel will guarantee the Pontifical debt.

GNOE, October 5.—The *Dovere* newspaper of this city asserts that Garibaldi has certainly left Caprera.

LONDON, October 5.—Returns from the outer districts of the Pontifical States increase the majority for Victor Emanuel.

The rumor continues that Thiers has arrived at Florence to consult with the Italian Government.

BOHEMIA.

VIENNA, October 5.—The Prorogation of the Diet of Bohemia now in session at Prague has been decided upon.

SUCCESS OF FRENCH GUERILLAS.

FONTAINBLEAU via LONDON, October 5—The Franc-tireurs have driven back to Chailly a strong force of Prussians, both horse and foot, who were threatening this place. Sixty of the enemy were disabled.

UNRELIABLE.

LONDON, October 5.—The story that Gen. Burnside has been engaged in an attempt to mediate between France and Prussia is generally discredited.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE.

BERLIN, October 5.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says: Troops from Strasburg and reserves from Freiburg have been detailed to occupy upper Alsace, including the cities of Mulhouse and Colmar and the surrounding country and to capture Belfort. Schlestadt and New Brisach. This effected, they will advance to the interior of France.

There are no signs of the creation of further French armies.

ROYALTY IN EXILE.

BORDEAUX, October 3, via TOURS, October 5.—Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, passed through here *en route* to Switzerland, where she will reside.

DIVISION IN THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, October 5.—The Manchester *Examiner* has an aerial message from Paris stating that at a meeting of the Council on the 29th of September, Jules Favre and M. Arago protested against the continuance of the war without consultation with the people. Kerratry, Trochu and Rochefort dissented.

WAR TOPICS.

The defense of Bitsche has been thus far successful.

The Prussians have planted cannon captured at Strasburg around Metz.

The latest reports from Epernon are that the National Guard and Mobile are doing good service at bush fighting.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

TOURS, October 5.—It is noticeable that as the election for Constituent Assembly approaches parties seem to be reviving. Their different organs are apparently thinking more of politics than of the danger of the country. M. Cremieux, on assuming *ad interim* the Ministry of War, has issued a note urging subordinates to hasten the organization and equipping of the Garde Mobile and the Garde National.

It is reported that the Constituent Assembly will meet at Tours after the election.

General Ulrich has written a letter of thanks for his enthusiastic reception by the people of Tours.

Thiers is soon expected here.

It is asserted that Lyons demands the right of coinage and the establishment of a mint in that city.

LONDON, October 5.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the

RESIGNATION OF OLOZAGA,

The Spanish Ambassador to Paris, is likely to lead to serious results. It identifies him with the Republican party, and adds great strength to the movement in favor of France.

THAT BOGUS MANIFESTO AGAIN.

The highest authority states that the alleged note of the Emperor, which appeared in *La Situation* yesterday, is not authentic. The same high authority states that the Empress has no connection direct or indirect with the journal in the question, and no newspaper in England is supported or controlled by the Imperial family. The Empress never telegraphed to the Emperor to return to France as was stated.

(Tribune special.)

LONDON, October 5.—A correspondent telegraphs from Berlin October 5: Official advices from headquarters report that preparations for a regular attack on the fortifications and for

THE SHELLING OF PARIS

Has been completed, Siege guns and mortars have arrived and have been placed in position for immediate operations.

General Von Olleck, formerly Military Governor of Coblentz, has been appointed Military Governor of Strasburg.

A correspondent before Metz telegraphs on the 5th says:

A SORTIE WAS MADE FROM METZ

Against Jany, held by the Eight corps at noon on the 3d inst. The French wounded were left on the German hands but the dead were carried back to Metz. Fort Weilen supported the attack. The French troops who are still told they were victorious in the August battles are growing impatient. The last sortie showed no strategic result though several brigades were engaged on both sides.

(Herald Special.)

BISMARCK AND JACOBY.

BERLIN, October 3.—Bismarck has not replied to the letter directed to him by Jacoby from prison, in which he protests against his illegal incarceration. A Democratic journal, the *Teutkauft*, publishes its contents stating that this gentlemen is in the habit of answering all letters addressed to him, and calls the Count's attention to it lest it should have miscarried.

VON MOLTKE'S DEATH NOT BELIEVED IN BELGIUM.

OSTEND, October 5.—It is not believed that General Von Moltke has been either ill or wounded.

Reports of a Prussian movement to the north and west of Paris, that is towards Rouen and Amiens, originated merely from foraging expeditions.

THE PRUSSIAN LOSSES

In the attack on fort Bicerte were immense.

(World's Special.)

THE "FONTENOY" VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, October 5.—Your special at Boulogne sends word that a foreign regiment will be formed for the service of the French at Cherburg, to be called the volunteers of Fontenoy, and to be composed exclusively of Irish volunteers.

The *Standard* writes: To-morrow we contain authorized statements from the Emperor Napoleon, denying the authenticity of the letter circulated under German auspices in his name.

Your special correspondent telegraphs to-day from Rouen that everything in

PARIS WAS PERFECTLY QUIET

On the 3rd. It is utterly untrue that there ever have been any disturbances of the peace in that city.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ATTACK.

TOURS, October 5.—It is announced today that a governmental delegation is to be sent from here to be established at Liste in case of any greater interruption of communication.

NO SERIOUS ENGAGEMENTS

Have occurred near Paris other than those already described.

The government receives intelligence from Paris with tolerable regularity daily.

Journals here notice

THE MANIEESTO OF NAPOLEON

Lately published in London. The Tours authorities have not yet been apprised that the manifesto was probably a forgery.

The *Gazette de France* says: "Unfortunately for the Bonapartists they published their documents separately. M. Rouher, addressing the Emperor on the morning of the declaration of war, said: 'Animated by a calm hope, which is the true force of the Empire, you knew how to wait, but in the past four years you have perfected the armament of soldiers, and raised to the highest point the organization of our military forces. Thanks to your care, Sire, France is ready.'"

After that, the *Gazette* adds, it is idle to pretend that Napoleon is not responsible for the war.

Further details tending to establish

THE DEATH OF GENERAL VON MOLTKE

Are published here to-day. It is reported that the franc-tireurs recently blew up the railway for a long distance near Saverne and that the Prussian communications are interrupted in consequence.

SPANISH AFFAIRS—THE VOMMITO—HEAVY RAINS.

MADRID, October 5.—The vomito has spread to Alicante. All the citizens are leaving town.

Olozaga's resignation as Minister to France has been formally accepted.

Heavy rains have fallen in Valencia recently. The streams are swollen to an unusual height, and much damage has been done.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, October 5.—The steamship Nebraska, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, October 5.—The steamship Pennsylvania, from New York, has arrived.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LONDON, October 5—A large number of citizens in Berlin have petitioned the King not to expose himself during the siege of Paris. He replies by stating that he will not return to Berlin till the war is ended.

Couriers are daily passing between London, St. Petersburg and the Prussian headquarters with dispatches. It is believed that England and Russia are paving the way to an armistice.

It is reported that both Mecklenburgs will be incorporated into Prussia, the Grand Dukes to have Alsace and Lorraine ceded to them in compensation.

LONDON, October 5—1 P. M.—Rumors are spreading throughout the city that

GENERAL VON MOLTKE HAS BEEN KILLED IN BATTLE,

And are now generally credited.

The *Telegraph* this morning has a number of dispatches relating to the rumored death of General Von Moltke. The editor in his comments expresses the opinion that the lead coffin which passed through Chalons and Toul, contained the remains of the great Prussian General.

GENERAL VON MOLTKE,

ST. PETERSBURG, October 5.—The Czar Alexander has conferred upon General Von Moltke, the highest military decoration of the Empire, accompanied by a cordial letter of felicitation.

UNSUCCESSFUL SORTIES FROM METZ.

BERLIN, October 5.—The French make unsuccessful sorties from Metz almost daily. The Prussians are invariably warned by their videttes of the approach of the French, and the latter, in every instance, are immediately assailed and driven in. There losses, consequently, are heavy.

SAARBRUCKEN, October 5, Afternoon.—The garrison at Metz make a sortie every day, but without important results. The French are always driven back with loss. Marshal Bazaine, in command there, adheres to the Emperor. The besieged are constantly sending up balloons.

A large cavalry brigade has gone to Tours.

RUMORED DEATH OF VON MOLTKE, THE PRUSSIAN GENERALISSIMO.

NEUFCHATEAU, October 3—via Tours, October 4.—It is rumored here that it was the body of Von Moltke that was in the lead coffin which recently passed through Toul. Von Moltke is a native of Mecklenburg.

TOURS, October 4.—Details have just been received here of

A BATTLE NEAR PARIS

On the 30th ult. The firing was constant at Villejuif for three hours and then ceased suddenly. The Prussians were worsted at the first but they brought up a large force of artillery from Montheny when the French retreated; they were not pursued and did not lose a man on retreat. Many carts loaded with Prussian wounded arrived at the village of Massey.

A SKIRMISH AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS AROUND PARIS.

TOURS, October 4.—An encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoitering party and the enemy at Meche's farm, north of Paris. No result is given.

The commanders of forts Montrouge and D'Ivry, on the south of Paris, report that on the 28th large masses of Prussians passing to the west toward Versailles. On the same day no Prussians were visible from the tower of Vincennes. There are one thousand five hundred Prussians at Pethiviers.

BISMARCK'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH JULES FAVRE.

BERLIN, October 4.—The following is a more extended synopsis of the circular recently issued by Count Bismarck, to representatives of other countries in Berlin mention of which has already been made: In his circular, Bismarck admits that Favre's representation of what passed at the interview may not have been intentionally wrong, because the conversation was long and many propositions were proposed and discussed. Bismarck did say that "a new Moselle district was to be certainly protected and, including the arrondissements of Saarbrucken, Chateau-Salines, Saarguemund, Metz and Thionville would be demanded by Prussia," but he took pains to say that this might not be all the territory exacted.

Favre said Strasburg was "the key of the house," not explaining which house—German or French.

Favre, in a previous correspondence, had said he was willing to pay, as the price of peace, all the money France had, but he refused to listen to any territorial surrender. He added that if such cession was an indispensable requirement of Prussia, negotiation was useless, as it involved France in dishonor.

Bismarck reminded him that they were terms such as France had forced on Italy, and exacted from Germany, even without a previous war, and that the honor of France was not keener than that of other peoples.

Favre declined to recognize precedents or see how little the honor of France was concerned with the preservation of the territorial theft of Louis XIV, or of the Republic or of the first Empire.

The question of an armistice was only discussed at Ferrieres. The statement, therefore, that I had refused an armistice at the preceding interviews is false. It was agreed at the Ferrieres meeting that an armistice would be possible if France would give Prussia guarantees against delay, against destroying the advantages of that portion which she had earned in the war. These guarantees include the retention of the fortresses on the lines of communication, and the handing over of the fortifications of Paris, pending negotiations, or else a commanding position near the city. It would have been impossible for Prussia to allow Paris free intercourse with the country, as the city might have received supplies and reinforcements.

Favre refused these terms, yet promised to consult his colleagues in the Government at Paris. The programme he carried back and submitted, included an armistice of fifteen or twenty days to permit a meeting of the Constituent Assembly, the maintenance of a military status before Paris, the continuance of hostilities under certain limitations, and the surrender of Strasburg, Toul and Bitsche. The refusal of these terms must convince mankind that the French Government believed their acceptances would produce peace, but which was not desired by them.

PRUSSIANS AT LA FERTE—A BATTLE NOW RAGING NEAR PARIS.

ROUEN, October 4, London 4.—The Prussians are at La Ferte, and levy heavy contributions.

CONTINUOUS FIRING

was heard to-day on the heights of Epernon and around Rambouillet.

BITSCHE IN A DEPLORABLE STATE—THE POPE APPEALS FOR PEACE—MINOR WAR TOPICS.

LONDON, October 4.—Advices from Bitsche represent the condition of the town as distressing. Before the bombardment, the mob plundered the shops, and the population taking refuge in the cellars were either suffocated or burned to death.

The Pope has made a new appeal to the King of Prussia in favor of peace. Little hope is placed in the authenticity of the long manifesto purporting to have been written by Napoleon and printed in *La Situation* here.

From Lyons it is stated that Nazare late Governor, has been arrested for suspineness and insubordination.

The associates of Gen. Cluseret have been imprisoned.

Garibaldi denies any intention of serving under the French Republic.

The barracks at Rheims were burned by accident.

A GREAT PRUSSIAN GENERAL DEAD, SUPPOSED TO BE VON MOLTKE.

NANTES, October 4.—It is known that a great general died recently at Rheims, and it is supposed from the fact, that the persons who took care of him were menaced with death if they divulged the secret, to have been Gen. Von Moltke.

HOW THE PRUSSIANS LIVE IN FRANCE.

Advices come from Compeigne announcing that the Prussians have entirely stripped the chateau at Themery. The Prussians have thousands of cattle and sheep and an immense quantity of forage obtained by requisitions upon the surrounding country.

Assurances come from Marseilles that matters there are becoming quite settled.

M. Launer has sent a letter to the Prefects of the Departments in reference to the

ELECTIONS

In which he says that, as regards the vote for members of the Constituent Assembly what the Government desires above all else is perfect freedom in the exercise of the electoral franchise.

Letters from different places dwell upon the

SHAMEFUL COWARDICE OF THE POPULATION,

Who permit a few Prussians to strip them of everything. Some of the details are scarcely credible. The people it is said forcibly drove away the Mobiles and Franc-Tireurs who wish to defend them.

(Times Special.)

LONDON, October 4.—A correspondent writing from Paris, says: Judging from present indications, I think

THE PRUSSIANS WILL WALK INTO PARIS AT THE FIRST SERIOUS ATTACK.

No works constructed of stone can stand against Krupp's cannon at a range which the beselegers, owing to their recent advance, can place them.

A correspondent writing from Rome, on September 29th, says: It is reported that there is a

DIVISION IN THE CABINET OF VICTOR EMANUEL,

About the transfer of the seat of government to Rome, some being in favor of going there at once, while others are in favor of waiting and taking a long breath, after so great a surprise of good fortune. Probably the former will prevail. The 18th of October has been fixed for the visit of the King to Rome. It is possible that General La Marmora will be appointed temporary Governor of the Roman Territory. His commission will include the power of making a definite settlement with the Pope. It is thought that Antonelli will endeavor to settle the difficulties, as he will prefer the luxuries of life at the Vatican to poverty on the island of Malta. One thing is certain, the country will sanction no terms of settlement that do not involve the death and burial of the "Temporal power."

Priests and seminarians again show themselves on the streets. The Pope has only once left the Vatican to visit an hospital.

Count Maleame arrived at Rome to take the direction of the department of Public Instruction.

TROUBLE BREWING IN SPAIN.

A correspondent at Madrid, writing on the 28th, says: The struggle between monarchy and republicanism here may last a few months more, but it may be taken for certain that if the Regent obtains the powers he demands, and incline in favor of any particular candidate for the throne, he is lost. It is equally certain that if Prim assumes the dictatorship, we shall have a civil war lasting for years.

FATAL RAILWAY DISASTER.

ROUEN, October 4, via London 4.—A railway accident occurred between this city and Amiens, to a train laden with French troops. Fifteen were killed, fifteen mortally wounded, and one hundred seriously injured.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, October 4.—The steamship Tripoli, from New York, has arrived.

MATTERS IN ITALY.

LONDON, October 4.—Advices from Florence say: Civita Vecchia voted 422 yeas to 13 nays on the question of annexation to Italy.

Chevalier Louisa has been rewarded with the Cross of the order of Annuncia.

THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL.

General Cordova is officially announced to have succeed De Rodas as Captain General of Cuba.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, October 5.—Advices from Yokohoma to Sept. 6th are received. The Japanese authorities have made arrangements to prevent a collision in Japanese waters between French and Prussian corvettes. It is also stated that they have decided to attack Corea.

Later advices from Hong Kong report further assassinations of foreigners by the Chinese. It is reported that the Chinese troops are being collected between Tientzin and Pekin, nominally for the protection of foreigners. Strong doubts are expressed as to that being the real intention of the movement.

FATAL DISASTER.

LIVERPOOL, October 5—A boiler explosion at the establishment of Duke & Co., of this city yesterday killed two persons. The buildings in the neighborhood were badly damaged.

THE DANISH BUDGET.

COPENHAGEN, October 5—The Budget for 1881 was laid before the Chambers yesterday and was very satisfactory.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, October 5.—Consols, 92⅜@92⅝. Bonds quiet and steady; 5-20s, 62, 91½; do. '65's, 90⅜; do. '67's, 89¾ 10-40s 85¼. Stocks steady: Erie, 18; Illinois, 113; Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, October 5.—Cotton steady: uplands, 8¾d.; Orleans, 8⅝d. Wheat—California, 10s 5d@10s 6d; red winter, 8s 3d@8s 4d; western, 9s 8d. Flour 22⅜@8. Corn, 8⅛@8⅜d. Pork, 17⅛s. Lard, 2⅞d. Cheese, 4½d. Cumberland cut middles, 58s.; short rib middles, 60s. Naval stores quiet.

FRANKFORT, October 5.—Bonds closed firmer at 91⅛@84⅜.

ANTWERP, October 5.—Petroleum closed quiet at 52a52½.

EARTHQUAKE IN THIBET.

Terrible Upheaving of the Earth—A Mountain Leveled to the Ground, and a New One Thrown Up—Dreadful Destruction to Life and Property.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

NEW YORK, October 5.—European mail advices state that the Roman Catholic Bishop at Balang on the confines of Thibet, China and Burmah sends to India a terrible account of an earthquake in that region, affecting an area of 180 by 90 miles, on the 11th of April. The Chinese official reports estimate the loss of human life at 413 Lama priests, 57 soldiers and 2,812 common people. Pungmon, Long Village and many others are destroyed. So many of the authorities and soldiers have been buried under the ruins of their homes that robbers run everywhere.

The Imperial highway from Pekin to L'Hassa is said to be totally impracticable by the fall of a mountain, and the sudden upheaving of a new one.

POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts State Convention—The Nominations—Woman Suffrage Voted Down—Radical Rupture in the Memphis Congressional Convention—Two Candidates Nominated—One of Them Colored.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WORCESTER, October 5.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and was largely attended and very enthusiastic. Hon. A. H. Bullock presided, and delivered an address. The nominations are as follows: For Governor, William Claflin; Lieutenant Governor, Joseph Tucker; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner, Attorney General, Charles Ames; Auditor, Charles Endicott, and Treasurer, Charles Adams, Jr. This is the old ticket with the exception of the Treasurer. The old Treasurer is going out under the law.

A resolution in favor of woman's suffrage was brought before the Convention, but failed to get a majority of votes, the vote on it standing—yeas, 130; nays. 196.

MEMPHIS, October 5.—The delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention which was called, met in the Opera House to-day. Owing to a division in reference to the respective candidates, they divided before the hour of meeting. The adherents of General Smith repaired to a chamber in Waldron block where after appointing delegates to fill vacancies nominated General Smith, who, in a speech, accepted the nomination.

The other portion met at the Opera House and nominated Hon. David Munn who declined in favor of Ed. Shaw, colored, who was nominated by acclammation and in a lengthy speech accepted the nomination. In the latter Convention all the counties in the district were represented. The friends of General Smith give as a reason for withdrawing that it was done to prevent a collision with Munn's friends. The feeling between the parties is very bitter. Each propose to canvas the district thoroughly.

COMMERCIAL.

The Southern Convention at Cincinnati—Regular Order of Business—Appointment of Committees—Other Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, October 5.—The Southern Commercial Convention was called to order by President Garrett at ten o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Elliot. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Mr. Stennard, of St. Louis, offered a resolution fixing the hours of meeting at from ten A. M. to one P. M., three to six P. M., and eight to ten P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the Convention. Adopted.

The regular order of business was then proceeded with, which was the announcement by the several States of their selection of members of the Committees to each of the twenty-one topics to come before the Convention.

Reports from several of the Committees of the Louisville Convention were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

A large number of resolutions on various subjects were read and referred.

A rule limiting speeches to ten minuter was adopted.

The District of Columbia was added to the list of States.

N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and J. B. Wilson, of Washington, D. C., being the only delegates from Massachusetts and the District of Columbia they were granted leave to serve on as many of the standing committees as they may choose.

On motion of Mr. Forshe, of Texas, a special committee was constituted on Translatitudinal Railroads.

On motion of Mr. Cole, of Tennessee, a committee on railroads generally was created.

A resolution, offered by Mr. McComb, declaring in favor of a friendly interposition on the part of the United States to secure a speedy peace between the Republic of France and the Kingdom of Prussia, was declared not in order. Subsequently the rules were suspended and the resolution was brought before the Convention. A call was made for a division, as all might be in favor of an early peace, but not in favor of any intervention by this Government. The Chair, N. P. Banks, decided that the resolution was not susceptible of division, but a vote might be taken separately on the preamble and resolution.

Mr. Snyder, of Tennessee, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

A reconsideration was then moved and lost, after which the resolution was referred to a special committee of five.

The committees were then announced.

The Convention held no Session after one o'clock this afternoon in order to afford committees time to consider matters referred to them.

President Woolsey, of Yale College, has announced his resolution to resign at the end of the present college year, July, 1871, by which time he will have completed a term of a quarter of a century in the Presidency. The names most frequently mentioned in connection with the succession, are Profs. Porter, Dwight, Thayer and Gilman, of Yale, the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of New York, and President White, of Cornell University.

The Annual Convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company of the United States and Canadas assembled yesterday in Philadelphia. Two hundred delegates were present.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous & Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do eyes weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Do your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometime thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you fell dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knee weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint.

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain o being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and please ant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean hose who keep the organs inflated by running to xcess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of Diuretic

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

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Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ELECTION NOTICE–

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER, being the 11th day of the month, at the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to Amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out of the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, All persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And further by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1864:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That all qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets printed or written or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and to be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and to be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and to be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, I hereby give notice, that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the Act of April 16th, 1840, it is provided, that the aforesaid 13th section of the Act of July 2d, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person or officer to give to all the citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

AND WHEREAS, The said Act is clearly in pursuance of the Fifteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, Anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the Constitution relative to elections in this Commonwealth," the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

SECTION 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as charging a vote at any general or special election of the Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the fifth section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the plumbing shop of Adey & Williams, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said Ward.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Office of the Clerk of the Courts, in the Court House in said Ward.

The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Seventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Eighth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House of Henry Wilson, on the corner of Wylie and Fulton streets in said Ward.

The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Tenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets in said Ward.

The electors of the Eleventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Twelfth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at Highland avenue School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Twentieth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of Moreland & Sill in said Ward.

The electors of the Twenty-first Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lincoln School House on Frankstown avenue in said Ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Twenty-third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Hazlewood School House in said Ward.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto and Shannapin streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors of second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Sandusky street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mrs. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said Ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the School House, corner of Charlters and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Dimas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of that portion of McClure township, residing within the following described boundaries, and to be known as the South ward of the city of Allegheny, lying south of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, commencing at the line of Allegheny City, running south of said railroad down to Jack's run, said run being the dividing line between McClure and Ross townships, to meet at the school house near the House of Refuge, on Ross street.

The electors of the Borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House, second precinct, at the Burgess' office, in said borough.

By order of the Court, the Borough of East Birmingham having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as precinct No. 1, beginning at the centre of Harmony street on the bank of the Monongahela river; thence easterly by said river to the centre of Railroad (now 2d) street; thence southerly by the centre of said last street to the eastern line of Lower St. Clair township; thence westerly along the line of said township to the centre of Harmony street aforesaid, and thence along the centre of said street to the Monongahela river, the place of beginning, to meet at the Public School House No. 12, said borough.

And the remainder of said Borough of East Birmingham and Lower St. Clair township, to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at Public School House No. 2.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Brownsville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Turtle Creek to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Wilmerding, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Swissvale, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Edgewood, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Corning to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Union to meet at the House of Robert D. Hadson, on the Lecchburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Second district of proper, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Elizabeth.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house

OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor William F. Packer.

Ex- Governor WILLIAM F. PACKER, ed at his residence in Williamsport, ennsylvania, on Tuesday, September, th, at the age of sixty-three years. e was the second son of JAMES and HARITY PACKER, and was born in oward township, Centre county, Pennsyl- ania, on the 2d day of April, 1807. His ther was a native of Chester county, ennsylvania, and a son of JAMES ACKER and ROSE MENDENHALL. HARITY BYE, the mother of the Gover- r, was born in Bucks county, Pennsyl- ania. She was a daughter of HEZEKIAH VE and SARAH PETTIT. The Gover- r's ancestors on both sides were Qua- rs.

In early life he was apprenticed to the inting trade with SAMUEL J. PACKER, relative, who published the Sunbury *ublic Inquirer*. He completed his ap- enticeship in the office of the Bellfonte *triot*, then published by HENRY PETER- N, Esq.

In the fall of 1827 he purchased an in- rest in the *Lycoming Gazette*, and in 1829 became its sole proprietor. His con- ction with the *Gazette* continued till 1836, hen he left it in a flourishing condition, d with a wide influence, and united nself with BENJAMIN PARKE and O. ARRETT, in establishing *The Keystone* at arrisburg a paper which soon commanded e confidence and support of the Demo- atic party of the State. The enterprise as successful, and the firm of PACKER, ARRETT & PARKE continued till 1841, hen Mr. PACKER retired from it.

Mr. PACKER was appointed Canal Com- ssioner in 1839, by Governor DAVID R. RTER. At the commencement of Gov. RTER'S second term, in 1842, he was pointed Auditor General and discharged duties of that office till 1845. In 1846 was duly elected a member of the ouse of Representatives from the district mposed of the counties of Lycoming, inton and Potter, but by a mistake in rrying out the returns of Porter town- ip, Clinton county, his opponent was urned as elected and actually served e whole session before the error was dis- vered. The succeeding year, being again candidate, he was elected by a majority over fifteen hundred.

He was chosen Speaker of the House at s first term and subsequently re-elected the same position in 1848. In 1849 he as elected to the Senate from the district mposed of Lycoming, Clinton, Centre d Sullivan counties. His opponent in is contest was Hon. ANDREW G. CUR- N, who in 1860 succeeded him as Gover- r. In this body he at once took rank as a ading member and left his impress upon e legislation of the State.

When the Democratic State Convention t at Harrisburg in March 1857, to nom- ate a candidate for Governor, WILLIAM PACKER'S name was presented to it, d he received the highest vote on the st and every subsequent ballot, until he ally received a majority of all the votes d was declared unanimously nominated. here were two other candidates in the ld, Hon. DAVID WILMOT and Hon. AAC HAZLEHURST. Mr. PACKER was ected, beating Mr. WILMOT 42,747, and ving a majority of 14,579 over the com- ed vote of both his competitors. He as inaugurated as Governor on the third uesday of January, 1856, and he held e office during the constitutional term of ree years. At the close of his term he tired from public life and returned with s family to his former home at Wil- msport, where he continued to reside l the time of his death, respected by all s fellow citizens.

In politics he was always a Democrat. social life he was loved and respected r his many virtues and sterling integrity men of all parties.

Beecher on Tobacco.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher writes: Tobacco is the one best remedy for all ngs of insects. Wet it so that the juice all start, and place it on the place stung, d in one moment you are all right again. ast season a little grandchild walking in e grass near a bank, fell upon a nest of rnets and the hornets speedily fell upon r. She was sadly stung in some eight ten places. Her screams brought the rse. She too screamed. Everybody ran t of the house. "What's the matter?" d 'What's the matter?" sounded from lf a score of frightened mouths. bacco was at hand.—Little wads of it re wetted, bound on the spot stung, and ten minute the little girl was playing ain, nimble as a cricket."

—The children in German schools are nt into the woods to pick berries, which, certain days are delivered at the depots the Sanitary Commission, where por- ons are preserved in sugar, and the re- ainder sent fresh to the hospitals.

Two children of Mr. J. Hoffman Smith, Washington city, a boy and a girl, aged spectively ten and twelve years, were cently attacked by a stag in the park of r. S. T. Suit, in Prince George's county, out six miles from the city, where they ere on a visit. The stag weighed four ndred pounds. He first jumped upon e boy, but the little girl, his sister, cour- geously attacked the animal with a stick, d drew attention to herself, when the eper came up and shot the stag. The oy was very badly injured, some of his nes being broken and his clothing torn to reds. Though so badly mangled it is ought he may recover.

—A dreanful explosion of nitro-glycer- e recently took place in the neighbor- od of Frenock. During a shower of in, twelve youths, ranging in age from teen to twenty-three, entered a deserted ithy, in which one of them found a tin ox about a foot square. He lifted it up d examined it, and saw what he thought be a little oil. He then laid it down, t he had hardly done so when a com- anion, taking a hammer, aimed a blow the box, and in an instant, the whole ilding—wooden one—was blown to atoms the twelve youths, only one was able walk home; one was killed on the spot, nother died on his way to the hospital, nd three have since died. In all, there re at present six under treatment and the covery of all but one of these is consid- ed hopeless.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

A STARTLING REPORT.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The start- ling news of the

MASSING OF AN IMMENSE RUSSIAN AR- MY ON THE FRONTIER OF PRUSSIA

Is conveyed this morning in a special dis- patch from a London correspondent. It stated, in addition, that the Russian Min- ister at the Court of Berlin, has been in- structed to demand of Prussia a full and categorical

EXPLANATION OF HER PURPOSES AND POLICY

In continuing the war with France. There is great uneasiness both in Berlin and London.

The Cabinet meeting in the latter Capi- tal which was to have been held on Fri- day, has been called for to-day, in conse- quence of the urgent dispatches from Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Tours, who BESEECHES ENGLAND TO INTERFERE, And compel a peace before all Europe is set in flames.

BERLIN, September 29.—Telegrams from many points in Russia, report further preparations for war on the part of Rus- sia, and the aspect is menacing.

STRASBURG AFTER SURRENDER.

The siege guns lately in position before Strasburg are being hurried forward to Paris. Some of them have already ar- rived. The Prussian cavalry have also gone forward from Strasburg.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

ROME, September 30.—Cardinal Anto- nelli bids the Romans treat with the Ital- ians, and promises General Cadorna that he shall have early opportunity of con- ferring with the Pope.

[Herald Special.]

ENGLAND ABOUT TO MEDIATE.

LONDON, September 30.—It has been determined by the Cabinet to make a strong and last appeal to Prussia to consent to peace, in consideration of the destruction of the fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine, without dismembering France. It is ru mored that the position taken by England is in apprehension of a warlike movement of Russia, which occasions a disinclination to see the power of France too much bro ken.

MINOR WAR TOPICS—MARSHALL LE BOEUF.

LONDON, September 30.—It is said that the French repulsed the Prussians at Mantes.

Acc rding to a statement which ap- peared in *Le Universe*, Marshall Le Boeuf, late Napoleon's Chief-of-Staff, sought death in the battles around Metz, and displayed the most reckless valor. He admits that France was unprepared for war, and confesses he did not dare to tell the Emperor before the war commenced what the state of the army was.

Colonel Hester goes as British Military Commissioner to the Prussian front.

DECREASE OF DISCOUNT.

AMSTERDAM, September 30.—The Bank of Holland has decreased its rate of dis- count to 4½ per cent,

SIGNED.

VIENNA, September 29.—The Naturali zation Treaty with the United States has been signed by the Austrian Government.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, September 30.—An explosion of fire damp in a colliery, near Derby kill- ed one man and injured several.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT FORT CHARENTON.

POICTIERS, October 1.—The Ministers publish a bulletin this afternoon giving details of the victory of the French in front of Fort Charenton, near Paris, yes- terday. It appears that the Prussians as- saulted the work in great force and were several times repulsed with great loss. General Trochu made a sortie from Paris, while the action was going on, and assisted General Ducrot in making

THE DEFEAT OF THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY A ROUT.

General Trochu took back to Paris 5,000 needle guns, fifty cannon and nearly seven thousand prisoners. There is great re- joicing here over the news, and at Tours the people are fairly wild over it. All classes are volunteering rapidly, and the Red Republicans are effectually silenced.

(Herald Special.)

LONDON, October 1.—Advices from Ver- sailles, via Rouen, 30th September, con- tain the following news: The spade work which had been going on vigorously the past three or four days in the Crown Prince's army, was suddenly interrupted at six o'clock this morning by a sharp at- tac k of the enemy. The French in force made a sortie from the city in the direc- tion of Forts d'Issy and Montrogue. They attacked the Sixth Corps, occupying the right of the Crown Prince's army, at the same time that another large force assaulted the command of General Ducrot. The object of the attack was evidently to interrupt the works of the investing force. The French drove the Prussians from their positions and occupied them be- fore reinforcements could come up. Im- mediately after the attack commenced, the Crown Prince and staff hastened from their quarters at Versailles to the field of action. The French troops advanced under cover of a heavy fire from their forts, the advance posts of the Sixth Corps mean- time falling back to the main line. After nearly three hours' hard fighting, during which the Prussian lines were unshaken, the French gave way before a heavy fire of artillery, retreating toward their forts. As soon as the backward movement was commenced by the French, the Fifth German Corps took the offensive, vigor- ously following the French, cutting off their flight and capturing many prisoners. The French troops behaved better than on former occasions, where they have attacked the Prussians, but they were compelled to retreat in disorder. The Prussian loss is roughly estimated at four or five hundred. Over four hundred prisoners were taken. Every day increases the strength of the Prussian position.

KING WILLIAM'S VERSION OF THE RES CENT ENGAGEMENT.

BERLIN, October 1.—King William has forwarded the following dispatch to Queen Augusta, from his headquarters at Ferri- eres, under date of yesterday: "Early this morning French troops of the line made a sortie against the troops of the Sixth Prus- sian Corps, while the Prussian Fifth Corps was attacked by three battalions. At the same time a brigade made a demonstration against the Eleventh Corps. At the end of two hours the French took shelter un- der the guns of the forts. The Crown Prince commanded the Prussians."

THE PRUSSIANS DISINCLINED TO AT- TACK PARIS,

TOURS, October 1.—Advices from Paris state that on the 26th the Prussians de- manded the surrender of Fort d' Ivy, on the southeast of the city. The command- ant promptly refused.

A messenger of the Government from Tours had succeeded in entering Paris. The Prussians seem disinclined to attack the city. They still occupy the heights at a respectable distance from the French forts. Whenever they see parties on re- connoisances they open fire with shot and shell. They have constructed an entrench- ed camp at Versailles, and seem to have gone into winter quarters there.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS—TIME AND MANNER OF HOLDING THEM.

TOURS, October 1.—The official journal of the Republic publishes a decree fixing the time for the election of the Constituent Assembly, and prescribing the manner in which the election shall be held. The total number of Representatives will be seven hundred and fifty. These are to be elected by France alone. No pro- vision has thus for been made for Algeria or other colonies. Representatives are to b apportion d on the b sis of population. Frenchmen who have arrived at the age of twenty-one and who have been resi- dents for six months of any commune, and whose names may be inscribed on the list of electors, will be entitled to vote. Prefects and secretaries general in office may be re-elected. Electors will vote at the chief town of the canton. Prefects of departments may, however, under cer- tain circumstances which are given at length in the orininal document, divide the cantons into two or more election dis- tricts. Voting is to begin at seven in the morning, October 16, and end at seven in the evening. Ballots are to be counted the same evening by a committee of at least six persons who are to named hereafter.

A BATTLE NOW RAGING AT ST. GER MAIN—THE MILITARY SITUATION AT PARIS.

TOURS, September 2—Morning.—An en- gagement is now raging near St. Germain, on the road to Beauvais.

It was reported at Evereux yesterday that 40,000 Prussians have occupied Mantes.

The besiegers have hitherto kept them- selvey carefully beyond the range of the guns on the walls of the capital, and the defenders are impatient at their inactivity. The commander of Fort D'Issy declares that he will not surrender on any terms.

The National Guard now in active ser- vice at Paris numbers 375,000 men. This immense force rapidly consumes the sup- plies of food on hand.

In the fight on the 23d 8,000 Prussians were engaged.

A dispatch from Toul says, for three days cannonading has been heard in the direction of Pont-a-Mousson. It was re- ported that

GENERAL BOURBAKI MADE A SUCCESS- FUL SORTIE

from Metz, and the Prussian loss in killed was very heavy. It is understood that the National Guard of Metz will defend the place if Bazaine succeeds in cutting his way out.

WHO ARE THEY?

A lead coffin, covered with rich trappings and escorted by a large number of Meckelen- burg troops passed through Toul on the 29th, and on the next day two similar coffins were escorted through the town.

LONDON, October 2.—The Germans be- fore Paris are probably receiving their siege trains to-day. The heavy guns used at Toul do not form part of it. They have been sent to another destination.

The restoration of bridges and tunnels on the German lines of communication is nearly complete.

The Royal headquarters will soon be re- moved to a point nearer the city walls.

The King of Prussia has sent 5,000 tha- lers for the relief of the inhabitants of Strasburg.

The *Echo du Nord* of Lille reports that THE DUKE OF NASSAU AND HIS SECRE- TARY WERE SHOT AND KILLED.

by francs-tireurs, while passing through the country in carriages.

TOURS, October 2.—The Government has issued

A PROCLAMATION

To-day in which, referring to a change in the day appointed for elections to Con- stituent Assembly, they explain that the earlier date of October 16th was decided upon with a view of facilitating negotia tions for an armistice. The Government trusts the courage of the defenders of Paris, aided by events outside, may bring deliverance by that time, but should the situation remain unchanged, the Assembly will encourage the army and nation with fresh hope and courage.

The Government here is informed through dispatches from Prefects of De- partments or other officials, that circulars of Jules Favre produce as good effect in France as abroad.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONQUERED FRENCH DISTRICTS.

BERLIN, October 2.—A royal decree has been issued ordering those districts of France occupied by the armies of Ger- many, and not included in the jurisdic- tions of the Governors of Alsace and Lrrai ne, to submit to the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin as Governor.

RECEPTION OF THE HEROIC DEFENDER OF STRASBURG.

TOURS, October 2.—General Ulrich ar- rived here last night, was met at the city gates by the Ministers and an immense crowd of people, and escorted to the Arch- episcopal Palace, where he is installed as a public guest. He was repeatedly cheered by the people, and on reaching the palace made a brief speech, returning thanks to the Ministers and people for the warmth of their reception. This was received with loud and prolonged vivas. Minister Cremieux replied to the General with elo- quent words of praise for his courageous defense of Strasburg. General Ulrich will receive a grand ovation to-morrow.

LONDON, October 2.—The siege of Sois- sons continues. The sorties of the garri- son have been repulsed by the Roudsburg, Waldenburg and Frankfort landwehr, and the Thirteenth corps. The French have asked a truce for the burial of their dead. The losses of the Germans have been tri- fling.

The Prussian Embassy have received no official information of

THE SHOOTING OF THE DUKE OF NASSAU.

Bismarck formally denies that any dis- position exists on the part of Prussia to make France a seconderate Power.

The occupation of Strasburg by the Ger- mans was solomnized on the 30th by relgi- ous services in the church of St. Thomas. The Germans took one hundred and seven- ty guns valued at 2,000,000 francs; property in bank estimated at 8,000,000 francs and an immense quantity of munitions and cloth- ing.

RUSSIA'S POLICY RATED BY HER PURSE.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 2.—The Budget of the Rrussian government for 1871 shows no deficit, and this is pointed to as evidence that the intentions of the Czar are pacific.

(Tribune Special.)

LONDON, October 2.—A *Tribune* cor- respondent telegraphs from Berlin on the 30th:

ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY

A grand serenade was given Her Majesty by six hundred singers and musicians. An immense crowd attended and there was great cheering.

ON WEDNESDAY THERE WAS HEAVY FIGHTING AT METZ,

Near Colembeg, Ars and Saguenny. Paris is quiet.

Negotiations have been concluded with Bavaria and Wurtemburg. The Legation Counseler, Bucher, was summoned to headquarters yesterday to draw the com pact in proper form. Terms are agreed on for future German union.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, before Metz, on Saturday evening, October 1st, thus says: last night large masses of cavalry of the Seventh corps were thrown northward from Courielles to reinforce the First corps at St. Barbe and Antilley. The artillery of the First corps advancing from St. Barbe to Noisseville, met the enemy's offensive north eastward movement. As Bazaine withdrew to-day the cavalry will partly be used northeast and west of Thionville to sweep the villages hitherto unscathed, and clear them of provisions in reprizal for the recent seizures of German supply trains.

The general sense of the people every- where in northeastern departments is un- favorable to guerrilla warfare. We are advised by the Tours Government that no levy en masse will take place in the rear of the German armies. The Mayor of Hay- enges has liberated the German prisoners brought in by the peasants.

The inhabitants of Pont-a-Mousson have been fined two hundred thousand francs for attempting the assassination, in the streets, of a lieutenant and corporal. The greatest need prevails in Metz for salt.

CHOLERA IS RAGING AMONG THE GER- MAN TROOPS

at Chalons, and malignant typhus at Rheims. The infected districts are sur- rounded by a sanitary cordon

The troops at Bitsch made a heavy sortie yesterday afternoon, and another this morning, but both were repulsed.

The railway around Metz, from Remilly to Pont-a-Mousson is completed, but trains are slow and unfrequent.

THE INTERIOR OF PARIS—ITS DEFEN- SES.

Letters from a *Tribune* correspondent at Paris, dated September 24th, state that the Government is unanimous against peace, and that the party which was ready to accept the dismantling of Metz and Strasbourg finding the Prussians refuse those conditions support the war. The National Guards man the ramparts, and the Mobile are posted at the angles and bas- tions, and the reserves of the Mobile and National Guards occupy the centre of the town. The reserves are always under arms. Outside the gates and ramparts the troops and artillery are massed. The forts are well garrisoned. The inventor of the Or- sini bombs employs several men in ma- king these infernal machines. It is ad- mitted that a great portion of the city can be reached by the enemy's fire without taking the forts.

NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE CORRESPON- DENCE.

TOURS, October 2.—The second lot of private correspondence seized at the Tuil- leries was published to-day. Among the Imperial documents are dispatches to the Empress, showing that the Emperor had an intention to return to Paris after the second defeat of the French army. The papers also contain revelations of the journey of Rouher to the camp. The Provisional Government has issued orders for the arrest of Grandperret and Con- neau.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIANS BEFORE PARIS.

LONDON, October 1.—The Prussians are approaching Maintenon in the Department of Eure et Loire. Communication be- tween that place, Chartiers and Epernu was suddenly destroyed.

The civil guard recently doing duty at Marseilles disbanded.

It is thought the Prussians are preparing for a grand attack on Paris at Gerrevilliers. Peasants, who have fled to Paris on the approach of the Prussians from the east, have asked permission to return to their homes. The Prussian General refused, on the ground that his object is to starve out the city.

The town of Tournon is filled with Ger- man w unded. The most of them parti- cipated in the unsuccessful attempt to cap- ture Charenton. Lyons is perfectly quiet.

THE FRESHETS.

The Most Disastrous Flood Ever Known in Virginia and Along the Potomac River—Houses, Bridges, Families, Stock, &c., Carried Off by the Raging Current—Distressing Destruction of Property—The City of Richmond Partially Submerged—The Loss Estimated at Millions of Dollars.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PARKERSBURG, October 1.—There was a terrible freshet in the Shenandoah river last night. Harper's Ferry is inundated. Forty-eight lives are known to have been lost.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The damage from the freshet has been heavy in George- town, and streets bordering on the river are to-day filled with goods and persons in boats receiving them. Two or three wharves were swept away. The debris of several canal locks passed down, indi- cating heavy damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

A letter from Shepbardstown says it is thought by business men that the most damage will be this side of Harper's Ferry, from the fact that the Shenandoah is greatly swollen by rains. At Sandy Hook the water is five feet over the tow- path. In Washington much damage has been done along the river front. Plank at most of the wharves has been lifted.

At one o'clock to-day the highest water point was reached, when the flood began to subside. Long Bridge has been dam- aged. About five hundred feet of th causeway has been swept away entirely and both spans nearest the south draw have been broken. Five or six hundred feet of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad track was destroyed, and a large portion of the trestle work under the rail- road bridge carried off. It is estimated that damage to railroads connecting at Alexandria with other southern points will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

Accounts continue to be received of dam- age along the line of the canal and rivers, and it is believed the damage in the aggre- gate will reach several millions.

ALEXANDRIA, October 1.—Some of the wharves are overflowed. The damage to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad amounts to the washing away of four bridges. The bridges over the north and south forks of the Shenandoah were washed away, and the rise of that river was more rapid than ever known before. Many mills and lives are lost. One family was at breakfast when the house was swept away and all but the head of the family drowned. There have been no trains from Lynchburg since Wednesday night. All trains run regular to Front Royal and Gordonsville.

RICHMOND, October 1.—The first wave from the Lynchburg freshet struck here at five this morning, and the river commenced rising with much greater rapidity than be- fore, when it was only swollen slightly. In three hours the lower end of the city, known as the "Rockets," was under water, and the scene there beggars description. Two or three small stores were swept off with all their contents. Two thousand families in that portion of the city are houseless to-night, camping on the neigh boring hills. At this time the whole of Mayo passenger bridge, built by the United States authorities, after the evacuation, was swept off. The water entered the Mayo tobacco warehouse, thirty-five feet above low water mark. All the teams in the city were impressed to save the to- bacco, much of which is for the French and German Governments. With the exception of about one hun- dred and eighty hogsheads the tobacco was all saved. At this time it was found that the upper portion of the city was in danger from overflow of the canal, down which an immense body of water was rushing and spreading over the banks. The street lamps are under water, and the city is in darkness to-night. The loss by merchants will probably reach $200,000. Persons well acquainted with the sections of the State flooded, say that, including the dam- age to railroads, the loss will amount to four millions.

To-night the bridge of the Richmond and Danville Railroad still stands, but as the river is still rising it is hardly believed it can stand much longer. At Morris' large sugar refinery the water burst up the doors, dropping all the machinery into the basement. All the large cotton, iron and flour mills, employing two thousand hands, have been forced by the flood to stop op- erations. The city water-works have also stopped, having been so badly damaged that they cannot be repaired in two weeks.

A dispatch from Lynchburg says the river there is rising again.

WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON October 1.—The follows ing is the public debt statement:

Bearing coin interest	$1,961,152,050 00
Accrued interest	40,092,753 00
Bearing currency interest	59,135,000 00
Interest	579,577 00
Matured debt not paid	3,467,067 00
Interest	450,998 00
Bearing no interest	409,216,455 10
Total debt	$2,432,940,572 00
Interest	42,123,246 00
Total principal and interest	$2,475,063,819 00
Coin in the Treasury	96,061,661 00
Currency in the Treasury	52,088,305 00
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,346,913,852 00
Decrease during September	9,067,408 10
Decrease since March 1st	71,413,825 00

THE FLOOD IN VIRGINIA.

Reports from Virginia show that the damage by the recent floods has been im- mense. Several railroad bridges and tres- tles in the mountains have been washed away and will place an embargo on travel west for some days. Early this morning the chain bridge over the Potomac was washed away.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue rules that an export bond cannot under any circumstances be cancelled on the proof of the destination of bonded goods, anywhere, or by any course, before their arrival at the foreign port designated in the bond. The tax cannot be remitted and the bond cancelled without the proof of the landing of the goods at such point.

THE SOUTH.

Radicals Playing Ku-Klux—An Outrage on Negroes for Voting the Democratic Ticket—Prize Fighter Arrested for Murder—Yellow Fever Declared Epidemic in New Orleans—Fatal Shooting Affray in Mississippi

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

NASHVILLE, October 1.—A few nights ago masked marauders in Henry county t ok a number of negroes from their cabins and whipped them, assigning as the reason that they had been voting wrong. They were industrious and peaceable men, but *had voted Democratic Tickets.*

MEMPHIS, October 1.—Steve O'Donnell, a well-known prize fighter, was arrested here to-day, and committed to jail to await a requisition from the Governor of Louisiana. Steve is charged with killing one Pat Battell there some months ago,

John O'Donnell and Wm. Devier died in the Seaton House last night from ex- posure. The latter is supposed to be from St. Louis.

Fifty-seven deaths have occurred during the week ending noon to-day.

Passengers from New Orleans to-day state that yellow fever was declared epi- demic there on Monday.

A shooting affray occurred on Thursday between Captain T. P. Connor, Represen- tative from Choctaw county, growing out of the recent killing of the Raiford broth- ers, resulting in the death of Connor.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

The Star Glass Works at New Albany, Ind., Utterly Destroy d—Loss Over $100 000; Insurance $75,000.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ALBANY, IND., October 1.—About three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the plate-glass department of the Star Glass Company in this city The works cover a large space of ground on which were situated five large furnaces and other necessary buildings. Four of the furnace buildings were entirely con- sumed, beside the large flattening house of the window-glass department and the tempering ovens of the plate-glass de- partment. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in an incredible short time the buildings were in ashes, notwithstand- ing the most extraordinary exertions of the steam fire depar tment.

This is one of the mos disastro is fires that ever occurred in this city. The loss will reach one hundred thousand dollars upon which there was an insurance of about seventy-fiv thousand dolla s. A large number of men will be thrown out of employment, for a time, at least, until she buildings can be rebuilt, which will be done at once. The proprietors have already given orders for the immediate re-building of the houses destroyed, and will, in a short time have the furnaces in full opera- tion.

TELGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 113¾@113⅞.

The census returns from the city of St. Louis show its population to be 312,963.

Five Winnebago Indians arrested for the murder of Oscar Munger, have ob- tained a change of venue from Wayne to Burt county, Nebraska.

The Brooklyn city railroads have reduced their fare to five cents. All the New York city roads have come down except the Fourth avenue, which claims the right by its charter to charge six cents.

The Labor Reformers of the Second Mis- souri District have nominated G. A. Fink- lenburg, Republican non inee, for re-election to Congress. The Democrats of the Ninth District have nominated Judge A. King, of St. Charles, for Congress.

The French steamer Ville de Paris will sail on Monday from New York for South- ampton only. It is said she has on board a large quantity of guns and ammunition, and a number of volunteers for the French Republic.

A dispatch from Cincinnati announces the arrest in that city to day, of Donavan, who is believed to be the man who mur- dered Mr. Rogers, in New York, some time since, while he was sitting on his door-step.

A convention composed of delegates from all the Western and Northwestern States is to be called at Milwaukee at an early date for the purpose of considering all questions pertaining to immigration, with a view to such action as will secure to the immigrant his full rights and pro- tection under the laws of the United States, while in transit upon sea and land. The call for the convention will be made by the Governors of all the Western and Northwestern States. Governor Fairchild of Wisconsin, and Governor Austin, of Minnesota, are now at Milwau- kee perfecting arrangements.

The manager of the New Orleans and Galveston Steamship Line has telegraphed to the Postoffice Department, that the Health officer at Galveston has agreed to permit the landing of the mails from New Orleans weekly, during the quarantine, and that they would commence their trips on Monday. The temporary contract of the Malony line, to carry the mail from New York to Galveston, will cease after that date.

The ceremonies on Friday of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Whitefield, at Newburyport, Mass. were largely attended, and very impress- ive. The commemorative discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. J. F. Stearnes, of New York. Other addresses were made by Dr. Vermyle. of New York; Dr. Blag- den, of Boston; Dr. R. W. Clark, of Al- bany, and Dr King, of London. The ser- vices were held in the old South Church, of Newburyport, where the bones of Whitefield are buried.

A special from St. Paul says: Accounts continue to come from Red River of trouble- les and dissatisfactions caused by the over- bearing, and, in many instances, lawless proceedings of the Canadians and Ontario volunteers. A letter dated September 13, says: A spirit of vengeance seems to per- vade the Canadian ranks, and from pres- ent indications, Gov. Archibald is power- less to restore order and maintain peace. There seem to be two parties in the set- tlement—the Hudson Bay Company, and Governor Archibald, supported by the truly loyal people, who are intent on pre- serving peace, and the Canadian party, led by Dr. Shultz, who are bent on ven- geance first, and next to drive Governor Archibald out of the country because, as they claim, he is a Lower Canada ap- pointee; then to break up the Hudson Bay Company's influence; destroy their truce, drive them from the country, and finally to establish a Canadian paradise, with Dr. Schultz at the head. The Canadians de- clare that no American shall live in Mani- toba. The military have received strict orders not to participate in any political matters whatever, and are prohibited from visiting the town of Winnipeg.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ARMSTRONG ZOUAVES.

The Company Tenders a Serenade to James H. Hopkins, Esq.—A Pleasant Evening Passed at Homewood.

On Monday evening, the Armstrong Zouaves, of East Liberty, one of the best drilled military companies in the State, Captain Perchment, commanding, serenaded James H. Hopkins, Esq., at his residence on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. H. received them in his usual happy manner and invited them to "come in." Capt. Perchment on behalf of the Zouaves returned acknowledgments for the hospitable manner in which they had been received. Like remarks were made by Sergt. Campbell, Joseph Byer Esq., and others, and at a late hour the company took its departure with cheers for the host.

This action on the part of the Zouaves is certainly a great compliment, when we consider that the company is composed mostly of Republicans. Although no allusion was made to politics, this act of courtesy shows a most commendable liberality of sentiment on the part of those connected with the organization.

A FARCE IN THE LIBEL LINE.

How Felix C. Negley Managed His Suit Against the "Commercial" Yesterday—Neither He Nor His Lawyer Appears, but Knowing Politicians Abound—The Suit Discharged at the Prosecutor's Cost—His Friends Would Not Permit it to Go on, &c.

Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock was appointed for the hearing in the libel suit brought against the *Commercial* newspaper by Felix C. Negley. The basis of the charge, as already published, was an article appearing in the *Commercial* to the effect that Negley had received $2,000 for withdrawing from the contest for the United States Assessorship, and leaving the field open to Russell Errett.

At the appointed hour the hostile elements began to assemble. First came Messrs. Brigham and Thompson, in all their characteristic calmness and serenity—journalistic martyrs approaching the legal stake where, as the confiding public supposed, they were to suffer as a burnt offering in honor of the Ring. Accompanying them were their counsel, Mr. Hampton, Benjamin W. Morgan—the gentleman, who, not long ago, made his mark in the astronomical world—and about fourteen able bodied reporters, with pencils sharpened and reams of virgin note paper in readiness to receive a record of the anticipated startling revelations in the course of the suit.

There were none of the Negley faction on hand. Several, however, were distributed around the neighborhood, thus: Russell Errett occupied a commanding position on a fire plug at the corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue, a safe and respectable distance from the magistrate's office, couriers supplying him with intelligence of the progress of the case; Tom Davis played with his elegant watch chain on the sidewalk in the same vicinity; Winny Purviance was about a square away, and the familiar forms of other celebrities loomed up in the distance.

After waiting half an hour for the appearance of Negley, Ben Morgan remarked that he was opposed to a longer wait inasmuch as he had not yet dined, to which Mr. Hampton (who had dined) replied that the case could not go on without the prosecutor or the prosecutor's counsel appearing.

Special messengers were now dispatched to the office of Major A. M. Brown, who represented Negley, notifying him of the condition of affairs. Eventually Mr. Brown's son, a boy of fourteen years, or so, apparently, appeared and state that his father was busy trying a case in Court and could not respond to the call. Mr. Lambie, Mr. Brown's partner was, he said, also engaged. This piece of intelligence produced a feeling of general disgust among the auditors, and the Brigham-Thompson men asserted openly that neither Negley nor the "ringmasters" dared appear.

The following them transpired:

Mr. Hampton to the Alderman—We are here present before you, and are ready to proceed with the hearing. Maj. Brown, and Mr. Lambie, counsel for the parties in this case, send around that they are prevented from being present. We are here ready to answer the charge against us, and unless the Commonwealth will come here with its witnesses to accuse us then I demand that my clients be discharged, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Ben. Morgan—I'm sure I don't want to stay here all day; I want to go home and have my dinner.

Alderman—There is no prosecutor here anyway.

Mr. Hampton—No, Mr. Felix C. Negley, is not here.

Alderman—Well if you ask for the discharge of the defendants, I will, under the circumstances, feel bound to grant it.

Mr. Hampton—I demand then that such a course be persued;

Alderman—Well, I discharge the defendants, and endorse on my docket, the information "on account of non-appearance of the prosecutor."

This order being made, the assemblage dispersed. Messrs. Thompson and Brigham made a triumphal march to the *Commercial* office, where they were surrounded by a large circle of admiring Reformers, anxious to congratulate them on their safe deliverance.

The whole affair was a sham of the hugest proportions. Negley put himself in rather a ridiculous position by bringing the suit and then declining to face the music. Even a ghastly semblance of a smile beautified the countenances of Morgan, Davis, Purviance, and the great political horticulturalist, himself, who appeared upon the scene about five minutes after it was all over. The defendants would doubtless have been able to elicit some interesting and startling facts had the hearing progressed; and these are just what are dreaded by the Ring about election time. No wonder then that they used all their influence to keep Negley at home and have his counsel engaged in court. Among those whom Messrs. Brigham and Thompson had subpoenaed as witnesses to prove the allegations of the prosecutors being brough out of the contest, were Thomas Harris, Thos. Steel, R. W. Mackey, W. S. Purviance, T. H. Hunter, G. W. McCook, Russell Errett, Joseph Irwin and a few other shining lights in the Republican party. But this sweet-tempered, amiable, incorruptible collection of patriots preferred that the suit should be withdrawn at the cost of the rash and unthinking Negley.

And so the curtain fell on this latest farce.

Education

Is so much more general in America than in older countries that every one here knows the importance of using nothing for cooking purposes that is not known to be pure. Still some do not know, and is for their benefit that we write that the "Empire Brand" are almost the only pure flavoring extracts now offered, and as every bottle contains one-third more than those of other makers, they will recommend themselves. Cornwell & Sherman, New York, are the proprietors, but all grocers and druggists have them.

PIRATING A TRADE MARK.

An Infamous Imposture.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: My preparation, "Helmbold's Buchu," is known the world over as a standard remedy. The success which has attended my business has induced some knaves to pirate my trade mark, in order to palm off upon the patent medicine trade and the unsuspecting public a spurious article. Aside from the pecuniary injury which these swindlers may do to me, they are imposing upon the suffering public. The afflicted, by using their worthless and pernicious preparations, may sustain irreparable and fatal injury. I ask therefore at your hands as the conductor of the most widely circulated newspaper in the United States, if not in the world, an opportunity to expose the knaveries of these infamous impostors. Their mode of operation is as follows:

Circulars are issued to the drug trade in a given district, offering "Helmbold's Buchu" at a large reduction from wholesale trade rates. These circulars are dated from a given street and number in a city in the vicinity of the district thus covered. Many druggists located in small towns and byways, are thus induced to order by mail, thinking that a branch office for the genuine article has been established there.

By the time I have been informed of these nefarious transactions, and have placed my detectives on the watch for the rascals, they have made their harvest, and flown to other and more distant points to repeat the trick, and impose upon the public.

I find also that their plan is to receive orders at one town and fill them at another and quite different place, to avoid detection. In all this, however, the public would not be so much interested were the article supplied a genuine one, or in any way valuable. But the contrary is the fact. The ingredients of the spurious compound, as I find by analysis, are simply water, with some cheap coloring matter to deceive the unwary. A traveling agent is also out representing himself as a son of H. T. Helmbold, and endeavoring to borrow money under such representations.

I am this day in receipt of a letter from the well known house of Stewart & Morgan, of Indianapolis, on this matter. They state that other tricks were tried in Cincinnati. Many letters have been received by me from Maine to California, some desiring to know if I had lowered my rates, others asking protection or reductions from former purchase.

To all such I can only reply that my medicine is put up under a certain trade mark and Government stamp, to counterfeit which, or vend the counterfeit knowingly, is as criminal an offense as picking a pocket or breaking into a bank. My only depots are 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. I employ no travelling agents to solicit orders, and all persons so representing themselves are swindlers.

To protect the afflicted and the trade I have made the most ample provision. All persons acting in collusion with these swindlers, or selling their wares, will be prosecuted; while to any person who will procure the detection of these criminals, I will pay a reward of one thousand dollars.

Very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1870.

Alaska.

Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitka, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and aourts of these tribes. There the familiar home-like names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every fireside. (Correspondent Alexand. Journal.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER for Oct 1st—the first issue of the last quarter of its 21st year—is excellent in both illustrations and reading matter. It comprises thirty-five separate departments and over twenty fine engravings. Among the latter are life-like portraits, by the best artists, of nine celebrated trotting horses, including Dexter, Lady Thorn, Mountain Boy, Ethan Allen, Geo. Palmer, etc; also a portrait of Gen. Trochu, Governor of Paris, and a neat humorous illustration of "Four Scenes in the Life of an Emperor." A new and important feature is introduced in this number, viz, a department entitled "The Pacific coast," edited by the Hon. T. Hart Hyatt of California. The *Rural* also announces the accession of Mr. A. S. Fuller (a popular and able author, and late one of the editors of the *Hearth & Home*,) to its already superior Editorial Staff. The offer of the *Rural* for the thirteen weeks of this quarter (October to January) Free to all who remit $3 for next year, is, we learn, bringing additions to its large subscription from all parts of the country. The extraordinary success of this Rural, Literary and Family Weekly is richly merited, and it affords us pleasure to chronicle its great prosperity. Those of our readers wishing the *Rural* for 1871, or a specimen, should address D. D. T. Moore, 41 Park Row, New York.

Plantation Bitters as an Appetizer

Want of appetite is a sure sign that the stomach is out of order. All persons in perfect health relish their food, and it may be regarded as a rule to which there is no exceptions, that individuals who are never hungry can not be entirely well. To eat without enjoyment is a penance, and sustenance taken into the stomach against the inclination does not nourish the system as it ought to do. The best known remedy for a distaste or disinclination for food is Plantation Bitters, A wine-glassful taken half an hour before breakfast, dinner or supper, quickens the flow of gastric juice, and thereby provokes hunger—for the palate sympathizes with the stomach. Nor can the appetite thus created be called a false appetite, for it is the legitimate consequence of a new energy imparted to the digestive organs by this wholesome medicated stimulant.

You Cannot

do a better thing for your wife on a washing day than provide her a Doty Washer and a Universal Wringer. It will keep aches from her back and arms, wrinkles from her forehead and roughness from her hands. It will do the work of a hired woman and save your linen from being scrubbed out and her temper from being chafed out.—*New York Weekly Tribune March 22d*

What Did It?

Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm changed that sallow complexion into the most beautiful one now see. This is emphatically the age of advancement in all which pertains to the toilet, and a refined complexion are the greatest of blessings a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the Bloom of Youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. F. READY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	113
United States 6s, 1881	113⅝
" " 5-20s, 1862	112⅝
" " 5-20s, 1864	111⅝
" " 5-20s, 1865	111⅝
" " 10-40s	106⅝
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅝
" " 6-20s, " " 1867	110⅝
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	110⅝
Due Coupons	
Union Pacific Railroad	80
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Cy. Paddock	111⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 6, 1870.

REMARKS—The improvement in trade we have previously mentioned continues. The leading houses report a good business doing in most branches of trade. The fall trade has been fairly inaugurated, and from present indications there will be an active season. The weather has been changeable; a good deal of rain has fallen, but not sufficient to make a coal boat rise. Provisions—The market is well supplied with the leading products. We can report a fair trade demand; prices remain as last quoted. Flour—The demand was fair, and sales were regular at the same rates that were current for some days. The stock on hand is sufficiently large to meet all ordinary demands. The receipts about keep pace with the wants of the local trade. Bacon—The season for large operations is over. The market was steady, but hardly as firm as a few days since. buyers were taking hold sparingly.

ASHES—We can report a fair trade demand, with an ample supply in first hands; soda ash, refined, 55 per cent., 3¼a4c; common, 48 per cent., 3¼c; potash, 7a7¼c; pearls, 9a9¼c per pound.

APPLES—Are in abundant supply with liberal receipts, and prices weak, but no lower; we are reported sales at 2 00a2 50a3 00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Dull with a plentiful stock on hand and prices range from 6a7c per lb.

BEESWAX—The market is without change; we are noted regular sales at 26a28c per lb.

BUTTER—The demand for choice roll is just as active as ever, there being plenty of purchasers for all good lots that are offered at 28a30c; common and inferior are not wanted.

BEANS—The market continues well supplied and prices remain as last quoted, with sales of new small white at 1 75a2 00 per bushel.

GRAIN—The market was not an active one. Buyers were not very anxious to invest at the present prices. Most of them were asking for concessions. Wheat—Was less active, although no lower; red winter 1 15a1 20; prime white 1 25a1 30; the same choice lots would bring 1 33. Corn—Dull and lower; sales of two car loads of ear at 80c; shelled not inquired for. Oats—Are steady but not very active. We are reported sales of three car loads at 46a47c, sales of 500 bushels from store at 50a51c. Rye is without movement; holders want 85a90c, as to quality. Barley—The market remains unsettled, and prices very uncertain; sales of mixed lots at 1 00a1 05; sales of 1,200 bushels of choice western at 1 15 per bushel.

CHEESE—The supply was fully up with the demand. We can report sales of western at: Goshen 14a14½c; Factory 13a13½c; Western Reserve 12a12½c per lb.

BROOMS—The market is well supplied. We are reported transactions as follows: Fancy 5 50; No 1 4 50; No 2 4 00; No 3 2 50; common 2 50a3 00 per dozen.

CORN MEAL—In good supply, with regular sales at 90a95c per bushel.

HONEY—Market well supplied, with sales at 25a30 per lb.

FLOUR—The market was entirely devoid of animation. Dealers being disposed to confine their purchases to lots to supply their immediate wants. Prices are unchanged. We are reported sales at the following prices: Choice western flours standard brands, 6 25a6 50a7 00; the outside figure being for choice red Wisconsin and Minnesota. The mill prices being unchanged we omit them.

RYE FLOUR—Is selling at 5 52a5 75 per bushel.

COAL—Market well supplied; we note sales of anthracite at 9a9½c per bushel, by car load.

DRIED FRUIT—Not much doing; we are reported small sales of new peaches, halves, at 9¼a10c.

EGGS—Market very firm, particularly for fresh ones; sales of pickled at 25c; fresh, 27a28c per dozen.

CARBON OIL—In abundant supply. Prices steady, but unchanged; sales in a jobbing way in new barrels at 22¾a23c per gallon.

CRANBERRIES—We have no change to note. Sales of Sackett's Bell Berries being reported at 13a14 per barrel.

HAY—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices are unchanged. We are reported sales from wagon at 10a12a17 per ton. Baled hay unchanged.

LARD OIL—In good supply with a fair demand; sales of No 1 extra at 1 18a1 20; No 2, 85-86c.

ONIONS—Are in fair supply with sales at 3 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—Market fair with sale of Peach Blows from store at 75a80c per bushel; sweets are selling at 3 50a4 00 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market is steady with a good demand and prices unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 6, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a quiet one. There were no transactions that we could learn of; buyers were offering lower figures; sellers, however, were not in the humor to make concessions, hence the market was allowed to go by default.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were as follows: October, 9¾c; November, 9¼a9¾c; December, 9¼c; seller's option, all year, 9a9¼; buyer's option, all year, 10c.

REFINED.

The market was devoid of animation. The sales were few and far between; we quote as follows: Spot, 25¼a25½c; October, 25¼a25½c; November, 24½a24¾c; December, 24; November and December, 24¼c; buyer's option, 25½c.

SALES.

1,000 barrels, 1 000 November, 1,000 December at 24¼c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE—The "Herald" says: There was but little change in prices upon the creek to-day. Buyers were still offering from five to ten cents below the views of sellers, who are firm and show little disposition to operate.

SALES.

2,500	bbls Upper Creek	$3 15
1,000	do do do	3 12
6,705	do do do	3 10
1,000	do Petroleum Centre	3 35
1,000	do Strong Farm	3 20
2,000	do Lower Creek	3 20
1,000	do do do	8 25

NEW YORK, October 5.—Closing sales last night: Crude market dull with few buyers at over 12c. Several small parcels footing 8,000 barrels sold at 12¼c. Crude in shipping order is not required for 10 to 10¼c quoted. Refined unsettled, with the supply not excessive; sales of 1,500 bbls at 25¾c and 400 at 25½c. Philadelphia delivery, demand small and prices unchanged; sales 600 bbls refined standard white, first half of October, at 25c; 200 do. at 25¼c; 2,500 do. at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA—Market firm at 25¼c; crude in bbls, 16¼c; bulk, 12½c.

OIL CITY—Market dull; spot on lower creek, 3 15; Oil City, 3 60a3 65; 46 gravity, regardless, 3 50; Pleasantville market very quiet at 3 75a3 80.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market quiet and prices unchanged from yesterday's sales last evening; 2,008 bbls at 3 15 were the transactions to-day. Tidioute market weak; sales at 3 20.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, October 3, 1870.

REMARKS—The day was disagreeable, the mud on streets, lanes and alleys intolerable, and things generally anything but enjoyable. Dealers in stock were in anything but a pleasant humor on account of the dull state of the market. There was a heavy stock of Cherokee and Texas cattle on sale, mostly of the lower grades. This description of stock, it is said, make excellent feeders, and are much sought after. Prime cattle were scarce, and those offered sold well up to firmer prices. Lower grades were a drag, and sold at reduced figures. So far as sheep were concerned, they were a drag in the market, always excepting prime fat sheep, which generally find ready sale at paying prices. The stock of hogs is steadily on the increase, but prices are weak and tending lower. Some fine milk cows were offered and sold at good prices. We could hear of no sales of horses or mules.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Mr. McKeown, the attentive clerk of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, makes the following report of the number of cars of stock received during the week, together with the shippers and points from which shipped:

Illinois.	Cars.	Illinois.	Cars.
Trauerman & Laub	3	Shamberg & Hass	7
S. Krauss	4	Katz & Zigler	7
S. Roeder	2	Marks & Bro	6
S. Shamberg & H	4	May & Co	3
L. & J. Hoffman	3	T. W. Sparr	3
M. Varnell	3	Simon & Kaufman	7
Keefer & Lowenstine	1	Prepaid	4
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
Holmes, Lafferty & G	1	Greenwald & K	4
J. B. Shamberg	1	Neely & Bro	8
P. M. Snyder	1	Lawyer & H	1
Werner Peacock	1		
To al			55

CATTLE.

The following sales of cattle were gathered in our walks through the mud and rain, and will serve as an index to the general tone of the market, which may be quoted as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers 7 00a7 75, good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 7 00a7 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 5 50a6 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 4 00a4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 50a5 500.

L. Lowenstine sold 45 head mixed cattle at 5 00a6 50.

H. G. Stanley disposed of 22 head mixed Ohio steers and heifers at an average of 5 00.

Mitt Verner sold 26 Washington county mixed at 5 50a5 75, and 41 Chicago do at 4 00a6 00.

M. Krauss offered and sold 62 head mixed Chicago at 5 00a7 00, and 22 stockers at 3 50a4 75.

J. Seedy sold 50 head Ohio steers at 6 50a8 75.

E. Katz make a sale of 80 head mixed cattle at 5 00a7 00.

Shambey & H. sold 53 head Chicago mixed at 4 50a7 00.

Hazlewood & Blackstock made a sale of 60 head mixed Ohio at 5 00a7 00.

Trauerman & Laubman sold 89 head Cherokees and natives at 5 00a7 87.

M. Marks disposed of 156 head Chicago and Ohio mixed at 5 00a8 00.

L. & J. Shambey offered for sale 100 head mixed steers and heifers, which brought 4 50a6 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 53 head common stock at 4 50a6 25.

Carr & McCallister made sale of 45 head mixed stock at 5 50a5 70.

Chamberlain & Snee sold 50 head mixed heifers and steers, from Chicago, at 4 75a5 75.

SHEEP.

As stated above, the sheep market was a drag, and common lots were hard to dispose of at any price. The stock was heavy, and much of it would have to go over or have to be driven over again. The few plain lots sold nearly at full rates, but inferior bunches were from 25a50c per head lower than at our last report. We omit sales as few of the regular dealers had cleared out their stocks when we left the pens. The following figures will, however, show the state of the market, as near as it was possible to catch it. Extra, 100 to 110 lbs 5 00a5 20; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs 4 50a4 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs 3 50a4 4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs 3 00a3 25; foot rot, scalawags, by the head, 1 00a1 50.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was fair, and there was some animation in the market. The sales were about as those reported on Saturday at the East Liberty yards, which were as follows: Extra Philadelphia, 9 00a9 12; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 8 75a9 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 8 25a8 50; rough to common, 150 to 200, 8 00a8 25; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, 6 00a7 00.

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

There were but a limited number offered, and no sales reported.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, October 5.—Bagging—firm at 29a30c. Cotton dull, but firm: middling 15c. Flour steady. Wheat steady at 1 10a1 20. Corn dull, but unchanged. Rye dull, and a shade lower at 80a85c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 42a45c. Pork only in limited jobbing demand for mess at 25 00. Bulk meats—nothing doing. Lard—holders firm at 15c. Bacon firm at 13¾a16¾a17¾c. Whisky—demand good and full prices: raw proof 85c. Tobacco firm; sales 122 hhds. at 4¾a6½c for frosted to good lugs; 6 75a33 for low leaf medium to bright new wrappers.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Cotton active and advanced; sales of 4,765 bales of uplands at 16¼c. Flour active and advanced; sales of 9,600 bbls superfine at 4 90a5 10; extra 5 35a6 15; choice 5 50a5 60, white wheat 5 90a6 40; Ohio 5 45a5 60; St. Louis 5 40a8 00. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal steady. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of 40,000 bushels of dried spring from store at 1 10; No 2 spring, old, 1 15a1 17; mixed, Nos 1 and 2, 1 20; No 1 spring, new, 1 30; winter red amber 1 34a1 35; white Michigan 1 45a1 50; white Kentucky extra choice State 1 80. Barley steady and in moderate demand; sales of 10,000 bushels western at 1 16. Malt steady. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm; sales 28,000 bush mixed at 87½a88½c; unsound 85c. Highwines 90. Oats quiet, unchanged; sales 65,000 bushels western 53; old 49. Leather quiet and firm. Wool quiet and firm, 300,000 fleeces 38a57c; pulled 39½a41c. Hay firm. Hops quiet and weak 15a23. Sugar firm 9a10c. Coffee quiet, unchanged. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice quiet, unchanged. Petroleum dull but unchanged. Butter, do. Copper steady, 21¼ for Baltimore; 21½ for Lake. Iron quiet and firm; Scotch 33a37; American drooping at 31a33c; bar quiet at 80a85c; sheet dull and unchanged; nails firm; cut 4¾a4¼c; clinch 5¾a6c; horseshoe 23a28c. Pork in fair demand but lower, 25 50; prime unchanged. Beef dull and heavy; mess 11a15c; extra 15c. Hams dull at 33a34½. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Hams in pickle 18½a20c; middles lower; long clear 15¼. Lard steady; steam 10¾a15¾c; kettle 15¾a16¼c; also 250 kegs December 14½c. Turpentine firm at 39½a40c. Whisky firm; 350 bbls 88¼a90c, closing at 89a80½c in iron.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, October 5.—Exchange unchanged. Flour—extra spring dull, but firmer. Wheat dull, and declined 3½a3¾c.; sales at 1 07¾a1 09½ cash for No 2 spring; this afternoon irregular at 1 08¼a1 08½. Corn dull, and declined 2¼a2½c; sales at 64¼a64¾c. for No 2 mixed; this afternoon dull at 65a65¼c, seller October. Oats quiet, weak and ¼a½c. lower; sales at 37¼a37½c. for No 2. Rye—No 2 quiet at 71¾a72c. Barley quiet, weak and 2c. lower, at 92c. for No 2. Highwines easier, and closed firm at 85½c. for wood, and 84c. for iron-bound. Mess pork 25 00a25 50. Lard 15¼a15½c. Dry salted shoulders 11¾a11¾c; rough sides 14a14½c; short ribs 14a14½c. Hogs active and firmer at 7 90a8 60. Cattle dull at 3 50a5 62½. Freights to Buffalo more active at 4c for oats, 5c for corn, and 5½c for wheat, sail.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, October, 5—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 15½c for new crop; but little old in the market. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping; old 64c; new 40a50c. Rye firm. Oats firm at 35a42c. Barley dull but unchanged; fall 1 15a1 22, the latter for choice; Iowa spring 1 20. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil—advance asked but none established; asking 90c. Eggs firm. Butter firm at 30a35c. Cheese firm at 14a15¾c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged. Pork opened firm but closed dull; sales of 950 bbls at 25 00, closing nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet with but little demand. Hogs dull and drooping at 7 00a7 75. Whisky firm at 85a86c. Potatoes dull but unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 113. Exchange, par. Money market easy.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, October 5.—Cotton quiet and firm at 16½c. Flour—superfine, 4 75a5 00. Corn meal, 3 60. Corn nominal at 70a73c. Oats, 48a50c. Hay, 22 00. Bran, 18½. Lard, 18¼c. Pork, 25 00a26. Bacon—shoulders, 14½c; sides, 18½c.

Systems Run Down.

Persons often allow their systems to "run down" or rather *run them down* by over-work, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENERAL DEBILITY;" in other words a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually, by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced by competent medical authority, "THE BEST TONIC IN USE." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose Hostetter's Bitters are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

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MARRIED.

BUETTLER—CONROY—On Tuesday evening, October 5, at St. Peter's Church, Allegheny city, by the Rev. R. Phelan, Mr. WM. L. BUETTLER, of this city, to Miss MARY ANN CONROY, daughter of Thomas Conroy, Esq., of Allegheny. No cards.

—May our genial friend, Will, and his lovely bride have many returns of that happiness they delight in contributing to others, and may their wanderings through life together be cheered with endless sunshine. J.

DICKSON—BRAWNER—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 28th, by the Rev. Dr. Pinkney, of the Church of the Ascension, Mr. J. NEVIL DICKSON, of New Castle, Pa., to Miss ANNA J. BRAWNER, of Washington.

LEWIS—DUFF—On Thursday evening, Sept. 29th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Laird, Dr. D. V. LEWIS and ANNA W. DUFF, all of this city.

DIED.

IHMSEN—On Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M., Mr. CHARLES IHMSEN, aged 72 years.

STONE—On August 31, 1870 at Tenby, So. th Wales, Capt. WM. A. STONE, aged 53 years.

MOORE—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 28th, at Braddock's Fields, Mrs. RACHEL MOORE, consort of Hiram Moore, in the 21st year of her age.

WILSON—On Thursday, Sept. 29th, JANE WILSON aged 75 years.

MCGARR—On Thursday, Sept. 29th, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., THOS. MCGARR, in the 24th year of his age.

YOUNG—Wednesday evening, Sept. 28th, at 10 o'clock, GEORGE CHARLES WILLIAM YOUNG, son of G. J. and Catharine Young, aged 3 years, 1 month and 13 days.

BAUR—On Monday, October 3d, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., BARBARA, wife of Matthias Baur, aged 68 years, 7 months and 18 days.

KIRKWOOD—On Saturday evening, October 1st, 1870, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH KIRKWOOD, aged 74 years.

HOUGH—On Monday, October 3d, DOROTHY HOUGH, aged 72 years.

KIRKPATRICK—On Friday morning, Sept. 30, NANNIE B., the beloved daughter of James and Mary A. Kirkpatrick, aged 11 years and 28 days.

ANDERSON—On Friday morning, Sept. 30, at 8:30 o'clock, JAMES PERCY, son of Jas. and Lou Anderson, aged 5 years and 16 days.

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